

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Stamped Edition, 6d.



No. 815.—VOL. XXIX.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1856.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

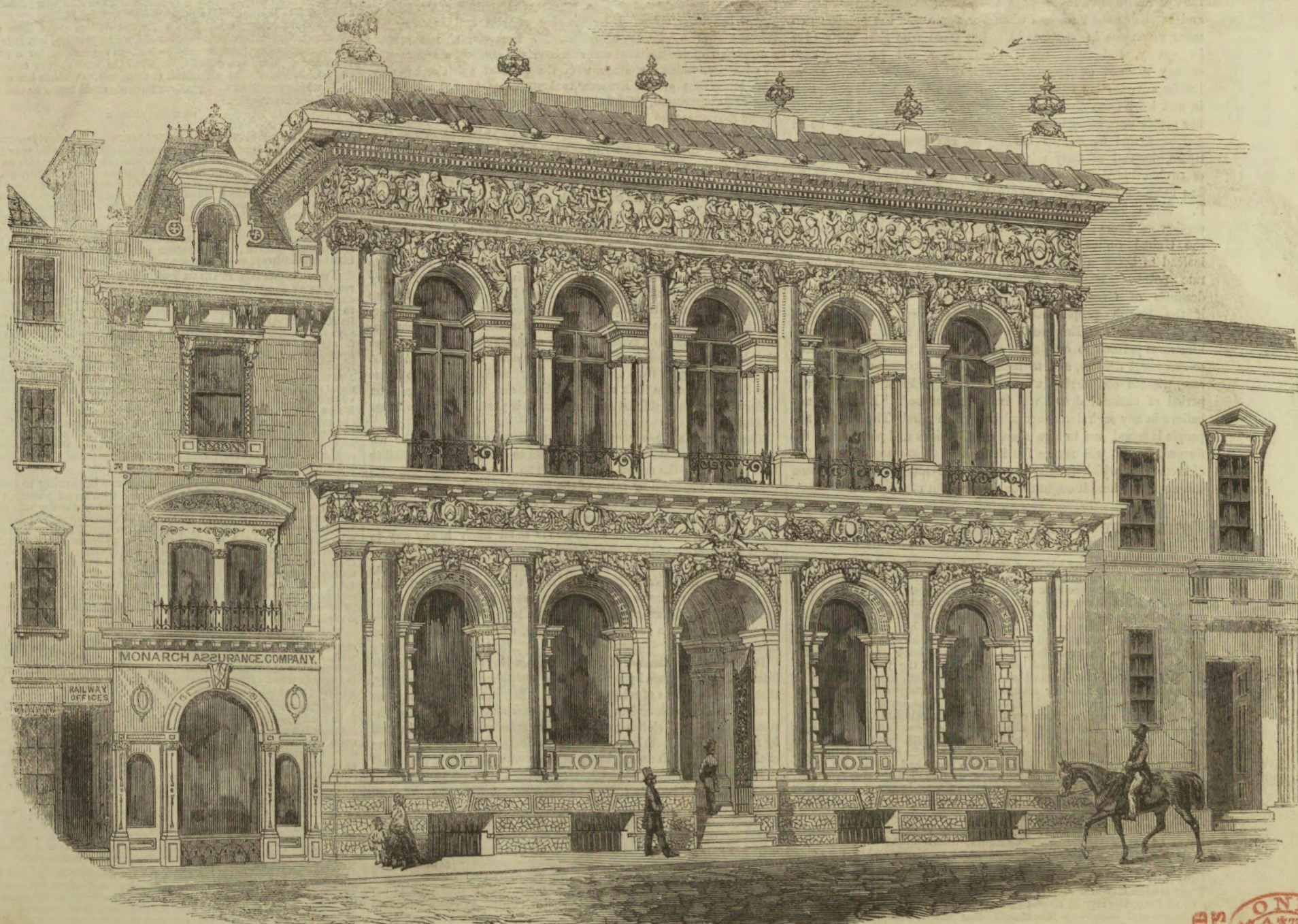
DRIFTING!

It was said with equal force and justice of expression that England "drifted" into the late war. The mighty vessel had a man at the helm who neither knew how to steer, nor to command; and if the ship did not founder, the thanks were due, not to the captain, the mates, or the steersman, but to the crew. It was the high-minded and disinterested people, and the band of heroes in the ranks, who fought and won the battles of the Alma and of Inkerman, who preserved in the dark days of the Crimean struggle the fortunes of their country, and prevented its good name from receiving irreparable injury, and the uplifted banner of its glory from being stained and dishonoured. But, unluckily, the lesson was thrown away. The old captain was dismissed only to make room for another, who, if he lacked the demerits of his predecessor, had faults of his own which disqualified him for supreme power in a time of such danger and perplexity. The great nation that had been allowed to drift into a war which a little courage and a very little skill on the part of men in office might have prevented, allowed itself not so much to drift as to be towed into a peace. The ancient three-decker was drawn into a harbour which it had no wish to enter. France, like an agile

steam-tug, communicated her own motion to a mightier craft; and England suddenly found herself at peace when she had just begun to strain her energies for war. At the moment when it was becoming evident to her foes, as well as to her friends, that she was as great, as brave, as energetic, and as determined as at any previous period of her history, the word of command was given by an authority superior to that of the nation, and peace was proclaimed without the existence in Europe of any elements of stability, or one single basis on which peace could be made to rest. We see the consequences already. Russia laughs at the treaties she has made; considers them as waste paper; prepares to reassume the place in Europe which she had temporarily been forced to abandon; and looks about to form new alliances which shall place in her hands the mastery of the Continent. Alliances in our day are not made between nations, but between rulers. Between the Emperor of the French and the Czar of the Russians there are interests which may not be the interests of the British or the French peoples; but which may, nevertheless, be sufficiently powerful to dominate Europe and leave England in complete isolation. Was it for such a result that we made war? Was it for such a result that we made peace? But to such results we have drifted and are drifting, under the

guidance of secret diplomacy, and under the tutelage of an Executive Government, that allows to the people and to the Parliament of this nation no voice in the making either of war or of peace, and no functions whatever but those of fighting and of paying.

It may to some minds seem ungracious to cavil at the peace now that it is too late to undo it. It may to others seem waste of time for Englishmen to study the politics of the Continent. But the state of Europe is full of peril, the dangers which menace it, and in which England cannot reasonably hope to escape from being involved, are too many and too serious to permit those who wish well to their country to keep silence when they see to what a precipice of degradation and ruin the acts of our statesmen are leading it. However much our money-getting merchants and manufacturers may delude themselves with the idea that England has nothing to do but mind her own commerce and her own affairs, the truth is palpable and obvious that Continental politics will, for many dark years to come, try the sagacity and the courage of those who guide the affairs of every nation in Europe. None can escape their influence, least of all England, who lives by the credit of her great name, and whose empire extends to every quarter of the globe, and brings her into the neighbourhood of jealous, if not hostile, Powers, many of whom, if not so great as herself, aspire to become so. It is the



THE WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT BANK, BRISTOL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



duty and the privilege of those who speak to their countrymen through the press to look before them, and when they see danger ahead to raise the cry of warning, even if their voices should be unregarded, and if men, too much engrossed with the private wants, passions, and interests of to-day, should take no heed of the morrow. For this reason—though it may appear to some too late—we for our part, shall not cease to lament the indecent haste and slavish obsequiousness with which our statesmen and diplomatists lent themselves to the forgone conclusions of the Emperor of the French, and agreed to a peace, that settled nothing—that left everything to chance—and that made Russia and France the virtual masters of Europe.

This country is rapidly drifting into a second-rate position. Our ambassadors have no influence abroad. England is no longer the first to be feared—the first to be thought of—the first to be consulted in emergency. The Emperor Napoleon is the master. What he wills is done. What he thinks is earnestly inquired, and English diplomatists take their cue from those of France, and sedulously refrain from saying or doing (whatever they may think) any thing that can in the remotest degree awaken the jealous susceptibilities or offend the dignity of the all-potent Autocrat of the French. They “crawl under his huge legs,” and treat him with such obsequious deference, that he may not unjustly flatter himself with the idea that he is a greater man than his illustrious uncle. England never placed herself in the humiliating position of acknowledging the superior might of the first Napoleon. Napoleon III. has achieved what his predecessor would have given his right hand to have accomplished. He has made free England not only his ally, but his tool. He has gained all the honours of the victory, and left us with nothing but the bill, the wounds, the losses, and the discredit.

Let the true-hearted British people take warning in time. It is only by their apathy that these things can be. They have it in their power—thanks to their free Constitution—to purify the Government by the election of a pure Parliament. Sooner or later they will have to exercise the trust reposed in them. When that day comes, it will be a bad day for England if the Parliament that is elected does not look more closely into questions of War and Peace than its predecessor, and if it does not exercise a more watchful and a more vigorous control over the executive Government. Statesmen will never ruin the country if the people are true to themselves. National decay begins at the bottom in a free country like this. We are, no doubt, high and mighty. We are intelligent and prosperous; but we are not so highly placed as to be beyond the reach of disgrace and calamity. Let those who doubt the fact reflect upon the history of other nations that were once great, but are so no longer. They need not go back to Greece, to Rome, or Carthage—to any remote antiquity, or to any nation non-existent in our day. They have only to look at Spain, to see how nations can fall from their high place by mismanagement, by luxury, and by self-sufficiency. There was a day, not so very remote, when Spain had 40,000,000 of people; when her fleets were the undisputed masters of the seas; when she was the arbitress of the affairs of Europe; when she was the home of the arts and the patroness of learning and science; when she had rich and extensive colonies, and when her name was the greatest and most illustrious in the world. Let those who shut their eyes in apathy, and think England can never fall in consequence or any amount of misgovernment or mismanagement, or of hostile combination against her, ask themselves what Spain now is, and learn from the answer what the fate of England may be, if her people once allow themselves to lose caste, or consent to be at the beck, and to do the bidding of any potentate whatsoever. Spain, instead of forty millions of inhabitants, can boast but of twelve. Her fleets have ceased to inspire terror. Her credit has sunk to the lowest point. Her commerce has sunk with it. Her colonies have thrown off her yoke, with the sole exception of Cuba; which only remains hers until it shall please the United States of America to enter into possession; and, instead of being a first-rate, she can scarcely be called a third-rate power. If such councils as have lately swayed the destinies of Great Britain continue to be in the ascendant; if the British people continue to acquiesce in such slavish submission to the Emperor of the French, as it pleases some illustrious persons to employ, if they continue to bend their knees to successful despots, and to incline their necks and worship Success, without considering whether it be rightful or wrongful, the period of national decay will have commenced. But we do not believe in any such decadence of the British mind. The heart of the people is sound, and in due time, combinations and parties will be formed, which will rescue Parliamentary Government from the discredit into which it has been falling of late years, and replace this country where it ought to be, in the front of the world.

THE WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT BANK, BRISTOL.

THIS splendid building has been erected for the West of England and South Wales District Banking Company, as their head office, and occupies the site of the once famous Bush Hotel, opposite the Exchange, in Bristol. It has a frontage of sixty-four feet, and covers an area of nearly 6000 square feet. The type of the façade is Sansovino's celebrated work, the Library of St. Mark at Venice; but, instead of being the reproduction of a portion of that work, as is the case at the Carlton new Club-house in Pall Mall, the architects have judiciously discarded much of the original, and, by altering the proportions, and wholly introducing fresh detail and ornamentation, have succeeded in producing a façade that for architectural and sculptural beauty may fairly be said to have no rival out of Venice. The lower story, which is of the Doric order, is raised on a bold rusticated plinth, and consists of an arcade of five arches, the piers being decorated with eight attached columns, the neck of each enriched with banded wreaths of laurel-leaves. Four of the recesses of the arcade are filled in with deeply-sunk windows, each having two detached rusticated Doric columns, mounted on a pedestal course, and carrying an entablature from which springs an archivolte, enriched with banded wreaths of oak and laurel leaves alternately. The keystones of the arches are heads of sea and river gods executed in the most spirited manner. The ten spandrels formed by the arcade are richly sculptured, each bearing a semi-nude life-size male figure, harmonising with the masculine character of the order employed, and emblematical of the principal produce or manufactures of the county in which the company have their head office, and their chief English and Welsh branches. They are the city and county of Bristol, the county of Somerset and city of Bath, the city of Exeter and the county of Devon, the town of Newport and county of Monmouth, and the towns of Cardiff and Glamorgan. The keystones to each of these windows are emblematical of the various rivers which flow up to, or lave the banks of, the above-

named plans. On the frieze above are rendered the arms also of the various places just enumerated. These arms are supported by cornucopie, and fine bold scrolls of acanthus running between, terminating in festoons of fruit and flowers over each of the columns.

The upper story is of the Ionic order, the intercolumns having five large deeply-recessed windows, each having two detached columns and two pilasters, also of the Ionic order, carrying an entablature, from which springs a bold archivolte. The five keystones of the arches are finished with festoons of fruit and flowers. The ten spandrels formed by the arches of the windows are richly sculptured, each bearing a draped life-size female figure, in perfect keeping with the feminine and elegant character of the Ionic order here employed, and emblematical of the sources and patronage of wealth. The Ionic columns of this story are attached, are eight in number, and are of a very elegant design. The crowning entablature of the façade is proportioned to the whole height of the building, and is nearly eight feet high. The frieze is highly ornamented with sculpture, and is divided into five compartments by shields.

The figures are semi-nude life-size boys, engaged in die-sinking, coining, engraving, and printing notes; others are acting the parts of merchants and bankers, altogether making a busy scene.

The cornice is of a very bold and elaborate character, and the façade is finished above with two large and handsome vases at the angles, and with four smaller intermediate vases over the columns.

The centre opening in the lower order leads to the entrance-hall, which is of the Doric order, finished in fine Corsham stone, and covered with a vaulted ceiling of the same stone deeply coffered and enriched. The hall leads to a circular vestibule, also of Corsham stone, and lighted by a large dome light filled with stained glass. From the vestibule the banking-room is entered—a noble hall, seventy feet in length, forty feet in breadth, and forty feet extreme height, surrounded by coupled detached columns, having pilasters behind—all mounted on a stylobate, and carrying an enriched entablature, all of the Corinthian order, and finished in the finest Corsham stone. From the entablature springs a semicircular vaulted ceiling, executed with hollow bricks, set in Portland cement, and finished with elaborate plastered work that will be decorated with gold and colours. The room is lighted by twelve pieces of stained glass in the vault, each six feet square, and also by a large semi-dome and seven panels at the end, all filled with stained glass.

The floor before the counter and the floor of the circular vestibule will have encaustic tile pavements, executed by Messrs. Minton and Co. The basement story contains large vaulted repositories, stationery-rooms, cash and plate safes, and accommodation for a porter. The ground-floor contains the banking-room, board-room, directors' and managers' rooms, cash and book safes, and all other requisites.

The design for this building was one of fifty sent for competition, and is the work of Messrs. W. Bruce Gingell and Thomas Royce Lysaght, of Bristol. The elaborately sculptured details are by Mr. John Thomas, of Alpha-road, late of Church-street, Paddington.

The cost of the building and land will be about £30,000.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

It is said that the Emperor will make no stay at present in Paris, but will probably proceed without delay with the Empress to Biarritz. From Plombières his Majesty dispatched an order that the new ballet, “Les Elfes, ou l'Ame Transmise,” should be given on the 8th, Friday, as he desires to be present at the first representation—an order which there appears to be no small difficulty in fulfilling. His Majesty goes to Lunéville, Nancy, and Metz, but has continued carefully to persevere in his intention of remaining completely retired, and holding no receptions except in one or two peculiar and isolated cases. Besides the performances of the company of the Palais Royal (the favourite troupe of the Emperor, and the one frequently employed on state occasions at St. Cloud, when the character of the audience and of the representations is generally strangely at variance), the solitude of the *Chef de l'Etat* has been enlivened by the very original and amusing performances of a painter of talent, M. Français, who has made a collection of the national and characteristic songs of a vast number of countries, which he sings with the greatest spirit and fidelity. The Expedition of the Emperor to Arenenberg, though abandoned, was, as he announced, intended by his Majesty. The château belongs to the Empress, who has purchased it from her private purse, and has had all the apartments fitted up and furnished exactly as they were at the time when they were occupied by Napoleon III. and his mother, during the boyhood of the former. The Emperor was much touched by this delicate souvenir, and had resolved to visit the place; but a variety of cares and occupations came in the way to prevent the present execution of the project.

M. de Persigny, who has taken a house at Vichy, has been called away on important public business. M. Baroche is at Vichy. M. Parieu accompanies his family to the Mont d'Or, the Comte Walewski is in Switzerland, and M. de Hubner at Trieste. Every one, in short, who can contrive to fly from Paris does so, so intense is the heat which for the last week has reigned here. Nothing but necessity can tempt the generality of the inhabitants out of doors between the morning and evening hours; a blazing sun in a cloudless sky heats the atmosphere to such an extent that even the night brings little respite from its ardour. The agriculturists, however, find their account in this state of things, and the reaping goes on under the most magnificent auspices that it is possible for the weather to afford.

The Prince Napoleon continues his northern voyage with the utmost pleasure and satisfaction; his return to Paris is not expected to take place before the end of October. The question mentioned with considerable emphasis by many of the English journals respecting the validity of the former marriage of the Prince Jerome Napoleon with Miss Paterson excites here very little interest or attention, and no one appears to consider that the issue is at all likely in any way to affect the position of the Prince Napoleon.

Innumerable reports and suppositions are on foot respecting the successorship of M. Fortoul. The idea of the dismemberment of his Ministry seems rather to gain than lose ground; and some even go so far as to assert that the arrangements in contemplation in this department will, in a greater or less degree, affect nearly all the chief offices of the State.

In the neighbourhood of Melun, at Milly, a discovery of considerable interest has been made by a peasant in ploughing his field, namely, that of two skeletons of colossal stature. Round the necks and arms were necklaces and bracelets of silver links, and on the bodies the remains of a sort of clothing of a metallic substance, greatly injured by rust. There is nothing present particularly to indicate the nature of these relics, which are evidently of great antiquity. The vicinity of the forest of Fontainebleau, anciently the forest of Biera, has prompted the supposition that they may be the remains of Druids, interred near the site of their altars.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday treats us to an elaborate defensive explanation of the conduct of the Spanish Government, in which it boldly asserts that the late measures of the two Queens and O'Donnell formed not the *coup d'état* at all, but were a perfectly just and right exercise of constitutional authority, for which the nation ought, and no doubt one day will, thank them! We think that day is far distant, and that the rest of Europe will prove as blind as Spain herself to this view of her interests.

On his arrival at Marseilles, the Maréchal Polissier found a letter from the Emperor announcing his creation to a Dukedom.

THE SPANISH COUP D'ETAT.

The Madrid papers report the most profound tranquillity throughout the kingdom, except in those places where the dearth of food threatens disturbance. After the late outbreak at Madrid, military tribunals were convoked to try the individuals taken with arms in their hands. The accusation against them is that of rebellion and armed attack against the constituted authorities. The word revolution is not mentioned in the proceedings. A letter from Madrid states that Marshal O'Donnell has sent a circular to the Captains-General and military commandants, ordering them to transmit to him, before the 15th inst., a detailed report of the political situation of the provinces under their command. Each report is also to contain propositions in favour of such officers and soldiers as have distinguished themselves “in defence of order and of the constitutional throne.”

THE BAD FAITH OF RUSSIA.

Those persons who have been trying to persuade us that Russia is an honourable Power with which we ought to be on friendly terms will find some difficulty in reconciling that statement with her conduct since the Treaty of Paris. The destruction of the fortifications of Reni and Ismail was the first proof she gave of her bad faith, and now we hear of many other acts still more indefensible. We are not surprised, therefore, to find it stated in a telegraphic despatch from Berlin that “the English fleet which remained in the East has received orders to concentrate its force in the Black Sea, to superintend the execution of Article 20 of the Treaty of Peace, not yet carried into effect, in consequence of the non-restoration of Kars and of the occupation of the Isle of Serpents by the Russians.”

As regards the latter place, we are not surprised at the Russians being anxious to obtain so commanding a position near the mouths of the Danube. That they were determined to lose no time in taking possession of it is evident from the fact that several engineers and a band of workmen had conveyed to the spot the requisite materials for the construction of a lighthouse.

The *Siecle*, in commenting on the delay offered by Russia in the performance of her engagement to restore Kars, says:—

In 1829 Kars was given up to the Turks without difficulty, but, according to recent dates from Constantinople, that town still remains in the hands of the Russians. We cannot accept the various pretexts offered by Russia, and are of opinion that the latter obey a premeditated plan, which, it is hoped, will result in imposing on the Asiatic populations, by affecting a disdain for the Sultan.

After all the talk about the Emperor Alexander being intent on peaceful projects only, there are symptoms already of his intention to follow up the plans of his father. According to letters from Finland he is adopting various measures that imply an intention of forming a large fortified naval establishment in the island of Kasko, to the northward of Christinestad and Sundswall. This island will be a very desirable place for such a purpose, as the water there is very deep, and the navigation of the port is open much longer than the others of the Gulf of Bothnia. A detachment of the Nicolaieff naval officers was summoned to St. Petersburg a few days ago by telegraph, for the purpose of taking six war-steamer from Cronstadt to the Black Sea. With the exception of the vessels in course of construction at Nicolaieff, the Russians have not a cruiser left to float in the Black Sea.

AMERICA.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Africa*, which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, we have news from New York to the 23rd ult.

Large mass conventions have been held in the West in favour of Mr. Fremont for President. There has also been a Whig meeting in Boston in favour of the same nominee.

There is an attempt at a coalition in Pennsylvania between the friends of Mr. Fillmore and the friends of Mr. Fremont, which may give that State to the Republicans.

The Senate has passed the Fortification Bill, reducing the amount to 1,800,000 dols.; have voted to adjourn on the 18th of August, and are still occupied with the Harbour Improvements Bill. The House of Representatives has also agreed to adjourn on the 18th of August.

The State Convention of the Executive Committee of United Americans have nominated Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency.

The news from the Belize is to the 29th ult. Emigrants from the United States are arriving there. It is not true that the State Department are in the receipt of despatches announcing a probable settlement of the Central American question by Mr. Dallas.

The Government deny that 6,000,000 dollars have been offered to President Comonfort for a cession of land in Mexico, but it is supposed that secret instructions have gone out, nevertheless, for a purchase of territory with reference to a railroad to California; the report on this supposed road will be submitted to Congress. Walker has no Minister at Washington at present; Rivas is recognised there as the President *de facto* of Nicaragua.

MEETING OF GERMAN NATURALISTS.—The thirty-second meeting of German naturalists and physicians will be held this year in Vienna. Proceedings commence on the 16th September, and terminate on the 22nd. They will include the ten following sections:—Mineralogy, geology, and paleontology; botany and vegetable physiology; zoology and comparative anatomy; physics; chemistry; terrestrial phenomena and meteorology; mathematics and astronomy; anatomy and physiology; medicine; surgery, ophthalmology, and obstetrics. The secretaries to the meeting request that all foreign visitors who wish for private residences during its continuance should apply to them, stating the locality, and the number of apartments desired; also, whether they will arrive by the Northern or Southern Railway, or by steamer.

THE ABORTIVE ITALIAN INSURRECTION.—The Republican and reactionary journals endeavour to cast all the blame of exciting and encouraging revolutionary movements in Italy on those whom they feel to be their worst enemies—the Government of Piedmont, supported by its allies of France and England. The *Italia e Popolo*, Mazzini's organ, says the movement was organised by the friends of Piedmont; and the fact is proved by the presence of the French and English Ministers at Spezzia at the time it took place, and by the insurgents having crossed the frontier, crying “Viva la Costituzione!” “Viva i Carabinieri Reali!” The rioters having disarmed one post, and made themselves masters of the dual chest, announced themselves, says the *Italia e Popolo*, as the advanced guard of the Piedmontese army; and the people of the Duchies of Massa and Carrara, although for many years conspicuous for constant opposition to the Princes of the House of Este (they have only been subject to them since December, 1847), and by conspiring in a national sense, have no sympathies with monarchical institutions or Carabiniers (Gendarmes), or the Piedmontese army, and therefore they remained passive, and the attempt failed.

CLERICAL INCENDIARIES.—People are beginning to believe that the recent fires in Spain have been caused by a secret society, to which a large portion of the clergy belongs, and that they, for the sake of averting suspicion, profess Socialist ideas. Notwithstanding the severity with which incendiaries have been punished in Castile, there are still others who commit arson. A few days ago a boy thirteen years' of age was arrested for setting fire to some crops in the environs of Santovenia, and he stated that he had done so because a man had paid him a small sum of money. One reason why the clergy are suspected of having a hand in the fires is that none of the persons arrested for causing them would make any revelations as to their reasons or the persons who instigated them—a proof that they must have acted under strong religious sentiments.—*Letter from Madrid.*

CANNON FOR PIEDMONT.—A national subscription has been opened for the purchase of a hundred pieces of cannon which the nation wishes to present to the State for arming those fortifications at Alessandria that are about to be erected. These guns are to be of cast iron, and it is thought will be strong enough for all purposes of defence. Each gun will be named after some town in Italy.

DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS.—Some officers of the Engineers have been recently exploring the Abruzzi, evidently for the purpose of making defensive preparations. These have been commenced on a great scale, especially at Pescara. But why, and against whom, are we to defend ourselves? All these proceedings of the Government merely tend to increase the anxiety of the public; the most extraordinary rumours are afloat, and, after all our cogitations, we arrive at the conclusion that the Government is afraid, and that it is threatened with some great danger.—*Correspondence Italiana.*

A BANQUET was given on Thursday, July 31st, at the London Tavern, to Colonel Maclean, R.A., by the officers of the Light Division who served in the Crimea, viz., Majors Singleton, Fitzhugh, Bolton; Captain S. Travers; Lieuts. Pitt, Griffiths, L'Estrange, Briscoe, Lyle, Hanwell; Dr. Daniels; and Veterinary Surgeon Sanderson.

THE GREAT COMET OF 1556.—The weather in Ireland has been unusually hot for the past six or eight days; and some of the Irish papers say that this is the consequence of the near approach of the great comet of 1556, whose reappearance is due in this month of August. A correspondent of the *Limerick Observer* saw it on Wednesday night last; and, what is more, several other astronomically-disposed friends of his are ready to confirm his statement.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Now that the Session is over, and political declarations may be made without any danger of the declarants being called to account or to action, it is amusing to find the Opposition leaders insisting that their party has a policy, and intends to adhere thereto. A fortnight ago such a statement might have challenged very inconvenient criticism, and the Conservatives might have been asked what kind of policy dictated the hindering of every measure of value, and at the same time forbade the party to put out its strength when a question of principle demanded its suffrages. Even Mr. Disraeli's elastic nomenclature would have been at fault for an epithet that should have characterised the mixture of mischief and cowardice which has done duty for a policy on the Opposition benches. The Conservatives have been as false to the principles of the Constitution as has Lord Palmerston. If we blame the Minister who allowed all his bills to be crushed, and yet retained office, can the Opposition be acquitted, who continuously recorded their disapprobation of all that the Minister did, yet shrank away from the contest when their united action would have been dangerous? To assert, now, that the Opposition had a policy, save the unworthy and unstatesmanlike one of escaping from responsibility while exposing others to disgrace and defeat, is consistent simply because it is "safely audacious." Faintheartedness on one side has been met by shuffling on the other; and it does not besem either party to vaunt or to promise, but, under the wholesome fear of an impending dissolution, to endeavour to trace out a somewhat truer and nobler course for the opening of the new Session. The doctrine has, indeed, been broached that we have obtained, if not the best social state that can be conceived, the best that we can desire; and that public men had better sleep upon their oars until aroused by a loud and general cry from the people. The proposition savours so much of the hot weather, and of the languid condition of mind which it induces, that we should deem it idle to discuss it seriously, or to deem its promulgators serious. There is work to be done yet, and men must be found to do it.

Order reigns in Madrid, and one of its signs is that all persons are arrested who linger in a coffee-house a minute after midnight. The authorities have been vigilant, and have made under this decree various captures of persons of "extreme political opinions":—

So the Spanish dons, in coffee-shops and tea-houses,
Celebrate with shouts O'Donnell's apotheosis.

The Spanish journals take their cue from the *Moniteur*, and protest against the recent affair being treated as a *coup d'état*, or as the result of "a stupid reaction." But our friend the *Constitutionnel* is even more O'Donnellesque than O'Donnell, for while the latter is bending and compromising, in order to secure the friendship of the Polacas (the Moderates), the *Constitutionnel* defends his most absolute acts, and declares that the discontent in Spain was as unreasonable as it would have been for the "Whigs" (*sic*) in London to fly to arms should Queen Victoria replace Lord Palmerston's Ministry by a Tory one. This is one of the illustrations which Perrault, as the scholarly writer in the *Constitutionnel* knows, used to call "comparisons with long tails." We fear the parallels diverge. But if an insurrection of furious "Whigs" should take place in consequence of such a disastrous event, and, coming from Holland House, and after a bivouac at Brookes's for hock and seltzer, should begin throwing up barricades in Parliament-street, we still think that the Duke of Cambridge and Sir Richard Mayne would commit a *coup d'état*, should they bring 20,000 men into London, gag all the journals, fire cannons upon the Lords and Commons, and refuse to let them sit, and, finally, should declare all England in a state of siege, and under martial law. Seriously, we regret to read this kind of writing in the columns of French journalists, who might be pardoned—nay, honoured—for a certain haughty and displeased silence on such topics, but who certainly might do better than discuss them in an adulatory tone.

Lord Granville having gone off, with his splendid blue coach, to pay homage to the Emperor of Russia, taking with him Sir Robert Peel, who vowed eternal hatred to the Czar until Poland and the nationalities should be revived, and Count de Morny setting off in fabulous glories, and Prince Esterhazy being about to flash his immortal diamonds in Cossack eyes, it would be impolite to trouble these great men with any questions more grave than those of man-millinery. But it is a fact, nevertheless, that our troubles with Russia are beginning in earnest, and that the question how far the Treaty of Paris will "hold water" is likely to be tried at no distant date. We have fulfilled our compacts with our usual exactitude, and not a British soldier remains in the Crimea. But Kars is not given up; the Russians cling to it with true Tartar instinct; and they lay claim to the Isle of Serpents; and the Court of St. Petersburg has taken care that M. de Balabine, its representative at Vienna, shall have no power sufficient to treat upon "so serious a subject." Amid the pomp of the Imperial coronation Lord Granville may find time to recollect that he is sent to grace the inauguration of a Sovereign whose representatives will give no ordinary trouble to our Foreign-office in the days that are coming. But so it has ever been—pageant for the courtiers, trickery for the statesmen, and taxes and mourning for the people. This is the *beau idéal* with which ages of civilisation and Christianity have taught the nations to be satisfied. Lord Palmerston declared at the Fishmongers' dinner that the terms of the peace were considered "generally satisfactory;" and the words remind one of the celebrated legal axiom—*dolum latet in generalibus*—but the noble Fishmonger spoke only in the cant of his office.

At home there is little for the moment save the proceedings of the various tribunals of justice to afford subject of conversation. Various verdicts and sentences have been under discussion, and comparisons are provoked, and deductions drawn, not always to the honour and credit of our system. It is more and more evident that the conviction of a woman for infanticide is to be the exception and not the rule. Juries would seem to have decided that they can escape the pain of punishing an unhappy mother, by assenting to the proposition that maternal love is so strong in the same female that one who does not manifest it must be insane. The Judges scarcely take the trouble to struggle against this view of such cases, and the italicised "*Acquitted*" the prisoner" is the regular termination to the case. Some juries carry this doctrine yet further; and twelve men, at Bodmin, not only let a murderess escape, but merely brought in a verdict of manslaughter against her male accomplice, who had put a baby to death in the coolest manner—having first tried to choke it, and, that failing, had drowned it. Our Indian fellow-subjects, who recollect the extraordinary pains which we took to put down infanticide among themselves some years ago, must smile to see that it has now become an institution of our own. On the whole, the English child scarcely receives much favour from society—the law deals lightly with his life, conflicting sects unite to refuse him education, and it is not until he has plunged into crime that our social arrangements come into play in his favour, when, certainly, he finds a very comfortable gaol, and is better treated than honest poverty.

A theatrical name of note has come into the law reports. Mr. Charles Matthews has been again relieved from the burden of his debts, and, as he testifies to being able to earn upwards of £10,000 in sixteen months, it is to be hoped that his "future" will be prosperous.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SHIPPARD, R.N.

THIS venerable and distinguished naval officer was born at the Castle, near Borrowstoness, on the 17th February, 1764. He was the second (and eldest surviving) son of Alexander Shippard by his wife Margaret, daughter of John Walkinshaw, last Laird of Scotstoun, parish of Renfrew, county Renfrew (the Walkinshaws were of that ilk in the same county as early as 1234). Capt. Shippard's grandfather, John Shippard, through his wife Janet Henderson, granddaughter of Sir William Henderson, Bart., of the ancient family of Fordell Dalgetty, Esq., claimed Royal descent from the Kings of Scotland and the Plantagenets. Captain Shippard entered the British Navy as Midshipman on board the *Medea*, the 23rd June, 1778. His subsequent career was one of activity, labour, and fame. He was, in 1778, in the *Medea* during its encounter with the *Triton*. He was, in 1779, in the *Experiment*, under Sir James Wallace, when he took the *Danaë* frigate. In 1780, when in the *Nonsuch*, under Sir James Wallace, who captured five prizes and the *Belle Poule* frigate, Shippard was wounded in the thigh. In 1781 he shared in the desperate engagement with the *Triton*, 74. Shippard was also in the celebrated actions of the 9th and 12th April, 1782, under Lord Rodney. He was also with Sir James Wallace at Fort Corbet, and with Lord St. Vincent at the blockade of Cadiz. He was, on the 6th September, 1807, at the taking of Copenhagen, and he brought to England one of the prizes. He became a Commander the 12th August, 1812, and a Post Captain the 2nd September, 1846. Captain Shippard died on the 6th ult., in London, aged ninety-two, having been seventy-eight years in the Navy.

ADMIRAL GLYNN.

ADMIRAL HENRY RICHARD GLYNN, who died on the 20th ult., at his residence at Bideford, Devon, at the age of eighty-seven, was the third son of Serjeant Glynn, of Glynn, near Bodmin, Cornwall, Recorder of London, and M.P. for Middlesex, by his wife, Susannah, daughter of Sir John Oglander, Bart. The Admiral entered the Navy as a first-class volunteer, in 1780, on board the *Bellona*, under Captain Richard Onslow, whom he accompanied to the West Indies. From 1783 until he obtained his first commission in 1790, Glynn served afloat on the different stations at Portsmouth, Jamaica, and Halifax. He joined, in February, 1791, the *Royal George*, bearing the flag of Admiral Lord Bridport, under whom he took part in the "glorious" 1st of June, and also in the action of the 23rd June, 1795. In the October of the following year he was appointed to the *Scourge*; and while commanding it he captured *Le Furet*, a French privateer of ten guns and fifty men. In April, 1798, he was made a Post Captain, and subsequently had the command of several ships—the last the *Vanguard*, seventy-four, which he commanded on service in the Baltic, from Jan. 1809, until Dec., 1811; and he became a Rear-Admiral the 19th July, 1821; a Vice-Admiral the 16th Jan., 1837; and an Admiral the 9th Nov., 1846. He had the silver war-medal and two clasps, and also the medal awarded to the officers who served in Lord Howe's fleet from the 1st of June. Admiral Glynn served the office of Mayor of Plymouth in 1838, and in other years that of Mayor of Bideford, for which borough he was long an active magistrate. Lieut. H. R. Glynn, R.N., is the son of the gallant and lamented Admiral. The family of Glynn from which the Admiral descended is one of the most ancient in Cornwall.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS ALCOCK.

THIS gentleman, the oldest Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of the county of Surrey, died on the 15th ult. at his house, 22, Upper Grosvenor-street, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. He was son of William Alcock, Esq., of Raunston, Leicestershire, by his wife Mary, daughter of John Mawbey, Esq., and sister of the first Baronet of that name. Lieut.-Col. Alcock was appointed a Cadet in the H. E. I. C. Service, and embarked for Bengal in 1780; he remained in India for twenty-one years, during which time he held high Staff appointments, was for some time Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, subsequently Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; and, when forced to return to his native country on account of impaired health, he was holding the position of Quartermaster-General in the Field. In 1802 he married the Hon. Caroline Catherine St. Leger, daughter of the first Viscount Doneraile, by whom, who died in 1841, he had four children. In 1803 he settled in Surrey, and the same year was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the East Middlesex Militia. After which he was for many years Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the 3rd Surrey Militia; he also held for eight years the situation of Treasurer of the Ordnance. His remains have been deposited in the churchyard of St. Andrew's, Kingswood, Surrey: the first stone of this edifice was laid by the Lieut.-Colonel himself, on the 13th April, 1848. (The Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for January 22nd, 1853, contains a view of this Church of St. Andrew's, and gives an account of its consecration.)

THE BISHOP OF GRAHAM'S TOWN.

THE Right Rev. John Armstrong, D.D., first Bishop of Graham's Town, South Africa, died suddenly on the 16th May last, at Graham's Town, and by his demise inflicted on that infant diocese a loss which will not easily be supplied. This estimable and exemplary prelate, though never equal, perhaps, to much bodily fatigue, possessed earnestness, judgment, and zeal, united with patience and piety, which, in a remarkable degree, fitted him to be the chief pastor of a new and important territory. In the midst of a short but active career, he had organised a comprehensive scheme for the civilisation and conversion of the various Kaffir tribes. The Right Rev. Bishop was the eldest son of an eminent physician, and graduated at Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1836. He was formerly a Priest-Vicar of Exeter Cathedral, where he won golden opinions for the diligent discharge of all his sacred duties, and was particularly earnest in the cause of Church Penitentiaries for the reformation of fallen women. Dr. Armstrong, while in England, published two volumes of excellent sermons, besides a valuable series of tracts, and was an occasional contributor to several periodicals.

JAMES GODING, ESQ.

MR. JAMES GODING, who died, after a lengthened illness, on the 26th ult., at his residence in Belgrave-square, in the seventy-first year of his age, was the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Goding, of Knightsbridge; and was until lately the head partner in the well-known firm of Goding and Co., of the Lion Brewery. Mr. James Goding married, in 1828, the Lady Jane Emily, third daughter of George William, seventh Earl of Coventry. The Lion Brewery, Lambeth, was founded by Mr. James Goding. He had remarkable mechanical genius; and made many improvements in the machinery and the art of brewing. He was a zealous patron of the fine arts, and displayed much taste in his choice of paintings and objects of virtue. In his possession were some of Harlowe's finest pictures; and also some rare specimens of old china and plate; as well as a selection of the most valuable violins—better known in Italy than, perhaps, in this country. He was a highly benevolent and charitable man, and was very generally esteemed and beloved. The remains of Mr. Goding were interred, on the 2nd inst., in the family vault under the tower of the church at Farnham Royals.

WILLS AND PERSONAL ESTATES.—The Will of the Most Honourable Charles Brudenell Bruce, Marquis of Ailesbury, K.T., has been sworn under 16,000l. personality; the Right Honourable Sir William Frederic, Count of Hylandt, of the Netherlands, 3000l.; in England; the Honourable Harriet Crew, of Wycombe, Bucks, 9000l.; Thomas Rhodes, Esq., Tottenham Wood, 60,000l.; Thomas Lucas, Esq., Bristol, 40,000l.; Francis Clarke, Esq., Regent's-park, 35,000l.; Charles M. Young, (the tragedian), Brighton, 50,000l. Also have been proved in London the wills of the following distinguished persons:—Admiral W. Ward, R.N.; Lieut.-Gen. Duncan McLeod, E.I.C., 12,000l.; Lieut.-Gen. A. Macdonald, R.A., of Pall-mall and Prussia; Colonel T. McSherry, K.C.B., E.I.C.; Colonel W. E. Lock, R.A.; Lieut.-Col. C. P. Wilder, E.I.C., 14,000l. within the province; Lieut.-Col. R. Anstruther; Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. Richardes, E.I.C., Bombay; Alexander McGregor, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, Sautari. The Court of Appeal has granted special administration of the effects of David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre, personality 60,000l.

ERRATUM.—Last week the will of the late Mr. Charles Shaw was stated at 12,000l. instead of 120,000l.

AN EMPEROR'S POCKET-MONEY.—A curious pecuniary detail has come to knowledge within these few days. Every morning a bag containing 10,000l. was dispatched by rail from Epinal to Plombières, and "sufficient for the day" would scarcely seem to have been the resources thereof; for a person attached to the Emperor's service, who has returned from Plombières, has stated that, at the hour of retiring to rest, his Imperial Majesty never remained in possession of a single sou.

REPORTED FORGERIES ON THE BANK OF FRANCE.—The alarming discovery has just been made that an immense number of forged notes of the Bank of France, amounting, it is supposed, to the value of many millions of francs, are in circulation. The forgeries are so ingeniously executed that several of the most experienced clerks in the bank were unable to detect them. It was only after a bundle of suspected notes had been minutely scrutinised by several persons that the minute difference between the false and the genuine paper was detected. It was then found that out of a parcel of eighty-eight notes eighty-seven were forged. The affair is so serious that orders have been given at the Government offices not to receive notes in payment at all unless they are marked as good by the bank. Instances have been mentioned to me today of notes offered in payment of stamp-duties being refused. As far as at present known all the forged notes are of the denomination of 100l.—*Letter from Paris, Aug. 4.*

IRISH PAUPERISM.

THE Ninth Annual Report of the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland is, on the whole, a cheering document, showing that destitution is on the decline in the sister island, employment more readily obtainable, and wages less precarious than in anterior periods. If tranquillity prevails and industrious habits are cultivated, there is every reason to hope that the country has seen its worst days; but at present the rate of agricultural labour is low, and can afford no more than bare and hard subsistence, ranging as it does, from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per week. Still this is a great improvement on 6d. per day, and the more so, because employment is continuous. Male farm servants are receiving 40s. per quarter with food; females from 15s. to 20s. for the same period also with food. This is a considerable rise compared with the past, and it must be added that boys and girls earn a moderate wage in the busiest season of the year. There is increased prosperity in the linen trade, and weavers have become more comfortable and independent. Bricklayers and plasterers, masons and carpenters, are getting 18s. per week, and tailors and shoemakers, 12s.: this average but slightly varies in different districts from which the returns are forwarded. One of the most gratifying signs of the times is the decline of mendicancy in the last three years, and, in consequence, the decrease of deaths by the wayside, only two cases being reported in the last twelve months. However, this improvement is exceptional, for vagrancy still prevails in some parts, and the Commissioners recommend that the provisions of the Vagrant Act, 10 and 11 Vic., c. 84, be rigidly enforced by the constabulary. Where this rule is stringently acted upon, as in Belfast, the evil has nearly disappeared; it is more prevalent in the rural districts, "where the beggar is permitted to cook his meals and shelter himself in the cabins, to which ready access is afforded." But as a regular trade, vagrancy no longer exists as it did in the olden times. To use the words of Mr. Otway, one of the Irish Commissioners, "A beggar's child is now rarely as a beggar bred. No millionaire of a beggar (if such there are now) would give a £100 for a beggar's right to beg on Palmerstown-hill, near Chelvelod, as I remember hearing was paid long after I was a boy." Among the local reports on mendicancy, that of W. J. Hamilton, Esq., is the most detailed in its statistics, comprising the counties of Tipperary, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Wexford.

Comparing the present Report with the previous one, there is a decline in the number of inmates in workhouses, in the number receiving out-door relief, and in the cost of that relief, and in the number of fever patients; but the prevalence of ophthalmia is remarkable. The number of inmates in the workhouses on the 28th April, 1855, was 84,465, the highest in the fifty-two weeks; on the 22nd September, 1855, it was 56,518, which was the lowest. As compared with the year 1854, there is a decrease of 18,819 in the maximum number, and of 9956 in the minimum number.

The greatest number of cases of outdoor relief was 771, comprising 1323 persons, at a cost of £58 12s. 4d. for a week, and the smallest number amounted to 402 cases, comprising 661 persons, at a cost during the week of £35 13s. 10d.

The rate of mortality in the workhouses has diminished among the fever patients, the number never having exceeded 2435, and having been at one time as low as 1160. It is important to observe, lest a hasty conclusion should be formed, that there is an increasing tendency among sick persons to resort to the workhouses as hospitals, and a growing disposition in Boards of Guardians to avail themselves of the ample accommodation of the workhouse hospital, which adds to the apparent amount of sickness. Thus it appears from the report of the medical officers of the Kilkenny workhouse, "that the grand jury of the city of Kilkenny having refused to present for the county infirmary, a considerable number of persons labouring under surgical and other diseases? and cases of accidents are now treated in the workhouse hospital; and the board of guardians admit a large number of patients from the city and county as sick admissions, without such patients being otherwise inmates of the house at all;" the balance, therefore, of really pauper patients is far less than the nominal. In the year 1854 the total number of cases of ophthalmia was 14,467; and in 1855, 11,037; and the average duration of the disease in each patient varied from thirty-eight to forty days. Women were more numerous than men.

In comparing 1855 with 1854, the reduction of expenditure in the former year amounts to £78,893, or about ten per cent.; the outlay in 1854 being £685,259, which is probably about 2s. per head of the present population of Ireland. In England and Wales the cost of relief appears to be about 5s. 6d. per head, and in Scotland about 4s. per head of population.

The number of emigrants sent out, or assisted to emigrate, by boards of guardians in Ireland from the 1st of April, 1855, to the end of March, 1856, was 830 souls—of whom 403 were children under 15 years of age, 64 males and 363 females.

MEDICINAL DISCOVERY.—The American *Medical Monthly* for July announces a discovery by Dr. Anders, which consists in solving iodine. This substance has heretofore been regarded as essentially insoluble. Dr. Chilton, who has analysed the solution, says—"It has long been a desideratum to prepare iodine so that it can be administered in its uncombined state; this preparation enables us to effect the object."

THE LAST ENGLISHMAN IN THE CRIMEA.—The last man of the English in the Crimea is said to have been one of the Land Transport Corps, who, long after the Crimea was given up and all had embarked, was found lying very drunk in one of the ditches. He was carried to the beach by six Cossacks, and pulled off to the last ship quitting the port. He was so tipsy that he had to be hoisted on board.

A new company for carrying on tanner's business is announced in Paris, with a capital of 200,000l. The first series of shares is to represent 40,000l.

LOWESTOFT NEW GRAVING-DOCK.

AMONG the latest improvements and additions to the port of Lowestoft is the new Graving or Dry Dock, constructed under the direction of Mr. G. P. Bidder, civil engineer. The following are its principal dimensions:—Length, 244 feet; breadth, 47½ feet; depth of water at spring-tides, 15 feet. It can be filled in an hour and a half, and pumped out in two hours and a half. The North of Europe Steam Navigation Company's ship *Hamburg*, of 700 tons, and 250-horse power, was safely docked on the 26th of April, the day of opening, in an hour and a quarter.

A Graving-dock has, for some time past, been considered a great desideratum for steam-vessels frequenting the harbour, and especially in the winter months, when many vessels, requiring to discharge their cargoes and to undergo repairs, seek this port as a harbour of refuge, it being the most easy of access on the eastern coast, but have hitherto been obliged to proceed to other ports, having undergone only temporary repair.

Our Engraving is from an excellent sketch forwarded to us by Mr. Woods, of Lowestoft.

COLONEL FREMONT, THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

THREE weeks ago we stated our conviction that "the great contest between freedom and the slave power (in the United States) is now placed on so broad a 'platform' as to render the success of the Republican party all but certain." Every mail which has arrived from New York since confirms our hope that Colonel Fremont will be the successful candidate. The nomination of Mr. Buchanan, by the Pro-Slavery party, was thought to be a clever stroke of diplomacy, as he is unquestionably a very respectable man; one who could manage affairs in a quiet way if times were quiet. But, unfortunately for the Southern aristocracy, they have raised such a commotion throughout the Union by the insolent manner in which they have declared their determination to extend slavery wherever they please, that no ordinary respectable state-pilot—like Mr.

Buchanan or Mr. Fillmore—can be expected to weather the storm.

The mere fact of the *Times*, the *Tribune*, and the *Herald*—the three most widely-circulated papers in the Union—being all in favour of Colonel Fremont is enough to show how strong the popular current in his favour must be. As regards the newspaper press in general, the following statement from the *New York Herald* will give a pretty good notion of how the election is likely to be:—

We find, from a careful examination of our exchanges, and from an application to them of the official returns of the census of the newspaper circulations of 1850, that at this time the three parties for the Presidency are represented as follows:—

	Newspapers.	Circulation.
For Fremont	.. 188	474,968
For Buchanan	.. 172	294,763
For Fillmore	.. 58	95,391

Of these aggregates, it will be seen that Mr. Buchanan has 104 papers in the north and sixty-eight in the south—that of the whole number, 110 are old Democratic journals, that eight have been Whig, and one Independent. It further appears that Colonel Fremont has 182 journals in the north and only six in the south: that of the whole number, eighty-two have heretofore been Whig, eighteen Democratic, fifteen Know Nothing, and seventeen Independent. As for Mr. Fillmore, he is weak in both sections; yet in the south, in the way of newspapers, we see that he has two-thirds of the number supporting Mr. Buchanan, and that his whole list consists of forty-five old Whig papers (nearly all south), two papers heretofore Democratic, ten Know Nothing, and one Independent.

Adding the circulation of the Fillmore papers to those which support Buchanan, the aggregate is still nearly 100,000 less than the number in favour of Fremont. It must be remembered also that the tide is running rapidly in favour of the Republican candidate. Every day there are statements of Buchanan and Fillmore papers deserting to the popular side. As there are nearly three months to run before the votes are taken, the friends of Fremont may expect to make his cause much stronger before the end of that period.

John Charles Fremont, the candidate of the Free Soil party, is a man of whom the real democrats of the United States—the men who are neither to be bought nor bullied by the Slave power—have good cause to be proud. Although now one of the wealthiest citizens of New York, he began his career with no other advantages in his favour save those which he owed to a sound education. He was born in Savannah, South Carolina, in January, 1813, and is, consequently, in his 43rd year. His father was a French refugee, and his mother was a native of the slave state of Virginia. She was early left a widow with three children; and Fremont passed through a childhood of poverty and privation. In early life he was employed as a teacher of mathematics—a science in which he exhibited distinguished proficiency. In 1833 he was occupied in this capacity on board the *Natchez* sloop-of-war, which was dispatched to Charleston to intimidate “the nullifiers” of that day. He next became a surveyor and railroad engineer; and was engaged in exploring those vast north-western prairies which were then the home of the hunter, the Indian, and the red-deer, but which are now being occupied by the adventurous sons of New England, and by hardy emigrants from more distant climes.



COLONEL FREMONT, THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

In 1841 the subject of our memoir married a daughter of Colonel Benton, the veteran statesman who, for more than a generation, has represented his native state of Missouri in Congress. In the following year, having received a Lieutenant's commission

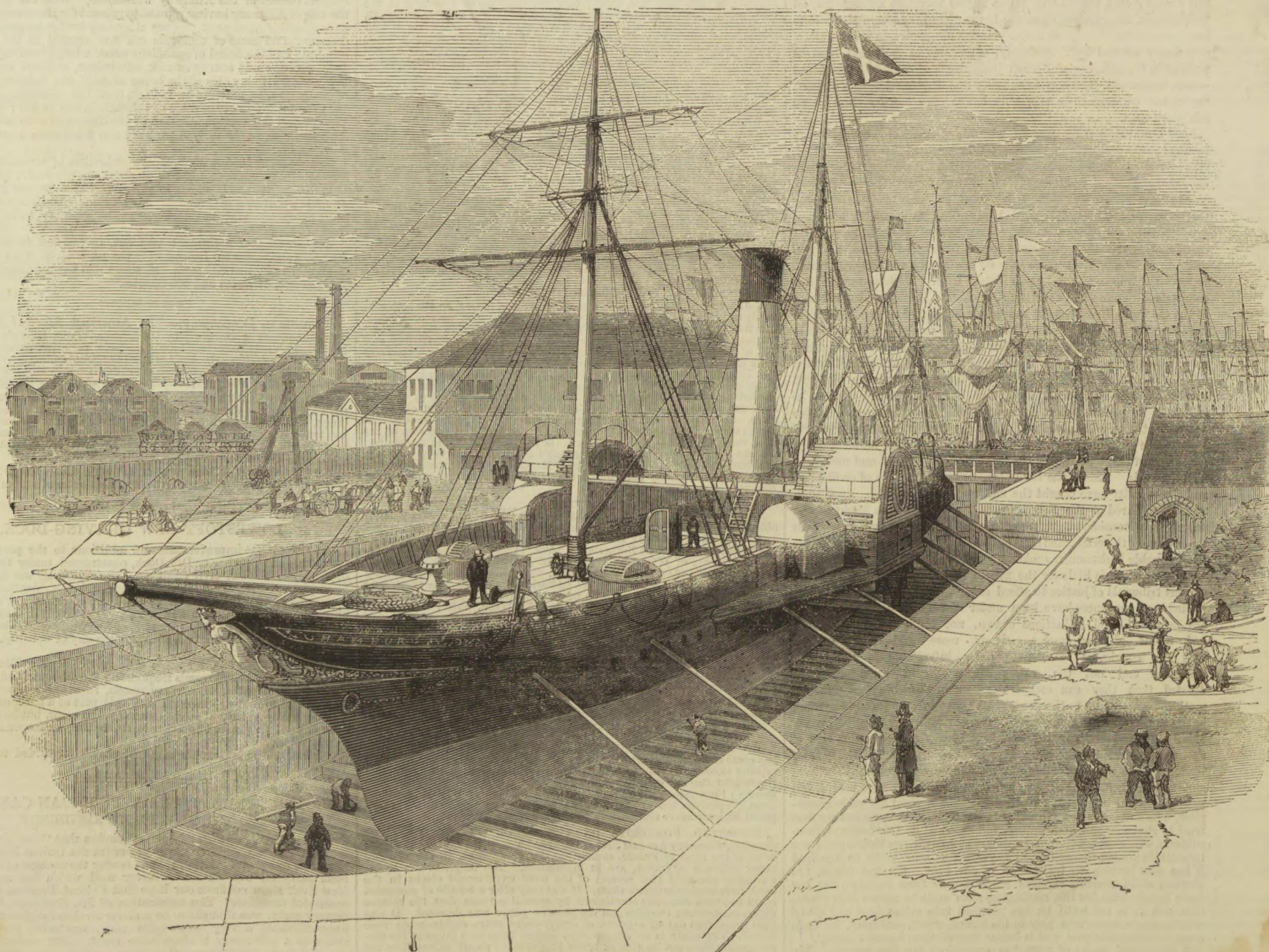
in the corps of Topographical Engineers, he started on the first of his famous exploring expeditions, which resulted in the exploration of the South Pass, lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Wind River Peak, and now forming the route to Oregon. The important scientific results of this remarkable enterprise inspired him with the desire to attempt greater achievements. Accordingly, in May, 1843, accompanied by a small party of brave men, he again wended his way to the Rocky Mountains; and this time, extending his researches to the confines of the Pacific, he was the first man to communicate to the world trustworthy information respecting the vast territory now designated California, New Mexico, and Utah—a territory as boundless in agricultural wealth as it is rich in mineral resources. In 1845 Colonel Fremont took an important part in the acquisition of California, where he became a landed proprietor, and laid the foundation of a large fortune.

After the conquest of California Colonel Fremont was made the victim of a quarrel between two American Generals, was brought home a prisoner over the vast territory he had explored, stripped by a court-martial of his commission as Lieut.-Colonel of Mounted Riflemen, but immediately afterwards reinstated by the President. Fremont demanded justice, not mercy, and returned his commission. He was now a private citizen and a poor man. Charleston offered him a lucrative office, which he refused. He had been brought a criminal from California, where he had been explorer, conqueror, peace-maker, Governor, and he determined to retrieve his honour in the field where he had been robbed of it. One line more would complete his surveys—the route for a great road from the Mississippi to San Francisco. After the most unparalleled hardships he reached the banks of the Sacramento. The men of California reversed the judgment of the court-martial, and Fremont was made the first senator of the Golden State. Mr. C. E. Lester in his brief biography of Fremont, remarks, with reference to this mark of confidence and respect:—

It was a noble tribute to science and heroism. His name is identified for ever with some of the proudest and most grateful passages in American history. His 20,000 miles of wildern explorations in the midst of the inclemencies of nature and the ferocities of jealous and merciless tribes—his powers of endurance in a slender form—his intrepid coolness in the most appalling dangers—his magnetic sway over enlightened and savage men—his vast contributions to science—his controlling energy in the extension of our empire—his lofty and unsullied ambition—his magnanimity, humanity, genius, sufferings, and heroism—make all lovers of progress, learning, and virtue rejoice that Fremont's services have been rewarded by high civic honours, exhaustless wealth, and the admiration and gratitude of mankind.

Such was the judgment awarded him in 1850, at a time when no one thought of his ever being chosen as a candidate for the Presidency.

The portrait of Fremont which we have given this week is from a daguerrotype engraving in “The Gallery of Illustrious Americans.” So far as character can be inferred from physiognomy, we should say that the Californian explorer has the marks of a great man in his countenance. It will be well for the people of the United States if they can recognise his high worth and fitness for the great crisis upon which the Union is entering.



NEW GRAYING DOCK, AT LOWESTOFT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

MAJOR-GENERAL C. A. WINDHAM, C.B.

THE return of General Windham to this country deserves more than a passing notice. He arrives at a moment by no means favourable for any marks of popular appreciation, inasmuch as the public mind has been occupied by, and its enthusiasm expended upon, the gallant defender of Kars. The Norfolk people, who claim relationship with General Windham, have exhibited no lack of enthusiasm, neither have the residents of Warwick, where the General's family resides.

General Windham entered the Army in 1826 as an officer in the Coldstream Guards, to which gallant corps he has been attached ever since. In November, 1846, he became Major, and Lieutenant-Colonel

the best of my ability. I went home. I arranged all my affairs of this world, and, as far as the time would permit, those of the world to come. I said my prayers at night with sincerity—I slept soundly. I rose cheerfully in the morning, and I entered the Redan. If all this constitutes me a hero, you may give me the title (Loud cheers). But surely there were many others who did their duty just as well as I did mine.



MEMORIAL CHAPEL, AT HARROW.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



MAJOR-GENERAL WINDHAM, "THE HERO OF THE REDAN."—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

in the following December. His rank as Colonel he attained in 1854, and his subsequent promotions during the late war with Russia. In the Crimean campaign, Windham acted as Assistant Quartermaster General of the Fourth Division, and was eventually appointed to the command of the second brigade of the Second Division. On the field of Inkerman he distinguished himself considerably by his courage and energy. He was dispatched to order up General Torrens' brigade to the right; and, learning on the way that two guns had been captured by the Russians, he took immediate steps to regain them, and was fortunate enough to succeed. When he rejoined Sir George Cathcart he found his division under a murderous fire. He was close to Sir George when that warrior fell; and, being the only mounted officer of the division untouched, and its command devolving upon him to the end of the battle, he got his troops up the hill, and led them again into action with an energy worthy of all praise. Colonel Windham from that time to the fall of Sebastopol remained on active duty, and frequently distinguished himself. It was not, however, until the occasion of the final assault upon the Great Redan that the name of Windham became illustrious. Then it was that the gallant officer achieved the distinction of a hero.

To appreciate rightly the real danger of this feat it must be recollected that, in the mere passage from the fifth parallel to the salient of the Redan, Colonel Unett was struck down badly wounded; Brigadier Van Straubenzee received a contused wound on the face, and was forced to retire; Colonels Hancock and Hammond fell dead; Major Welsford was killed instantaneously; Captain Grove was severely wounded, and many other officers put *hors de combat*. Of the commanders of parties only General Windham, Captain Evers, Captain Lewes, and Captain Maude got untouched into the Redan. It was a death march indeed!

Immediately on the General's return to England he went to his estate at Warwick, at which place, as well as at Leamington, he was received in the most enthusiastic manner. The hurriedly-got-up welcome which greeted the General's immediate arrival was followed by a more matured and more extensive display of popular feeling. A day was appointed for a formal address and a banquet—both of which went off remarkably well, the latter being attended by upwards of six hundred of the most influential and aristocratic families of the district. Leamington was decorated with flags, evergreens, &c., and the inhabitants gave every indication of the heartiness of their welcome. In reply to the principal toast of the banquet the gallant General gave his audience a sketch of his exploits in the Crimea. He modestly took but little credit for what had passed with respect to himself, while he gave the warmest praise to the exertions of those around him.

More recently, at Norwich, the native place of General Windham, he received a perfect ovation. The Mayor, on the part of the Town Council, formally presented an address, in which the services of the General were depicted in very forcible language. Among other things the address said:—

The story of your devotedness is known to all the world. It was the bright spot on a dark page. With coolness and ardour, two qualities rarely combined, you performed your duty, when hundreds fell, overpowered by superior numbers, and unsustained by fresh forces. Wonderfully preserved, you exhibited, to the honour of the British army, an instance of what one man may do to cover even a repulse with glory. You did your duty, and more than duty could have asked of you: to say more would weaken this tribute of admiration and regard.

In the evening a grand banquet was given under the presidency of the Earl of Albemarle. The guests numbered 700, and the utmost enthusiasm was displayed during the several complimentary speeches which introduced the toasts of the evening. The General gave a very modest yet spirited reply, the tenour of which may be judged by its conclusion. He said:—

Lord Albemarle has called me the "hero of the Redan." I have some delicacy in allowing that title to be put upon me in my presence. I received orders from General Markham about three o'clock on the previous day. I received these orders, I trust, calmly. I looked into them to

Hancock, Welsford, Gough, and Unett, who commanded parties of the Light Division—Ernan, Tyler, Cuddy, Lewis, and others who commanded in my own division—did their duty just as well as I did. They all penetrated into the Redan as well as I. Lyons, who commanded the 23rd, and Maude, who commanded the 3rd Buffs, fought at the Redan hand to hand, and I should be a dirty and seamy fellow if I took all your praise.

We cannot conclude our sketch of the General without noticing the gracious reception and kindly hospitality displayed by the Queen. The General was honoured by an invitation to visit her Majesty at Osborne, where he received a most marked and cordial welcome. Her Majesty honoured the General by intimating that she was making a collection of large photographic portraits of officers who had distinguished themselves in the late war, and not the least interesting of the series would be that of the gallant General Windham. In this Mr. Mayall succeeded to a marvel. The photograph is not merely good as an impression, but is exceedingly happy in catching the individuality and character of the man. He is habited in the dress which he wore at the ever-memorable Redan attack.

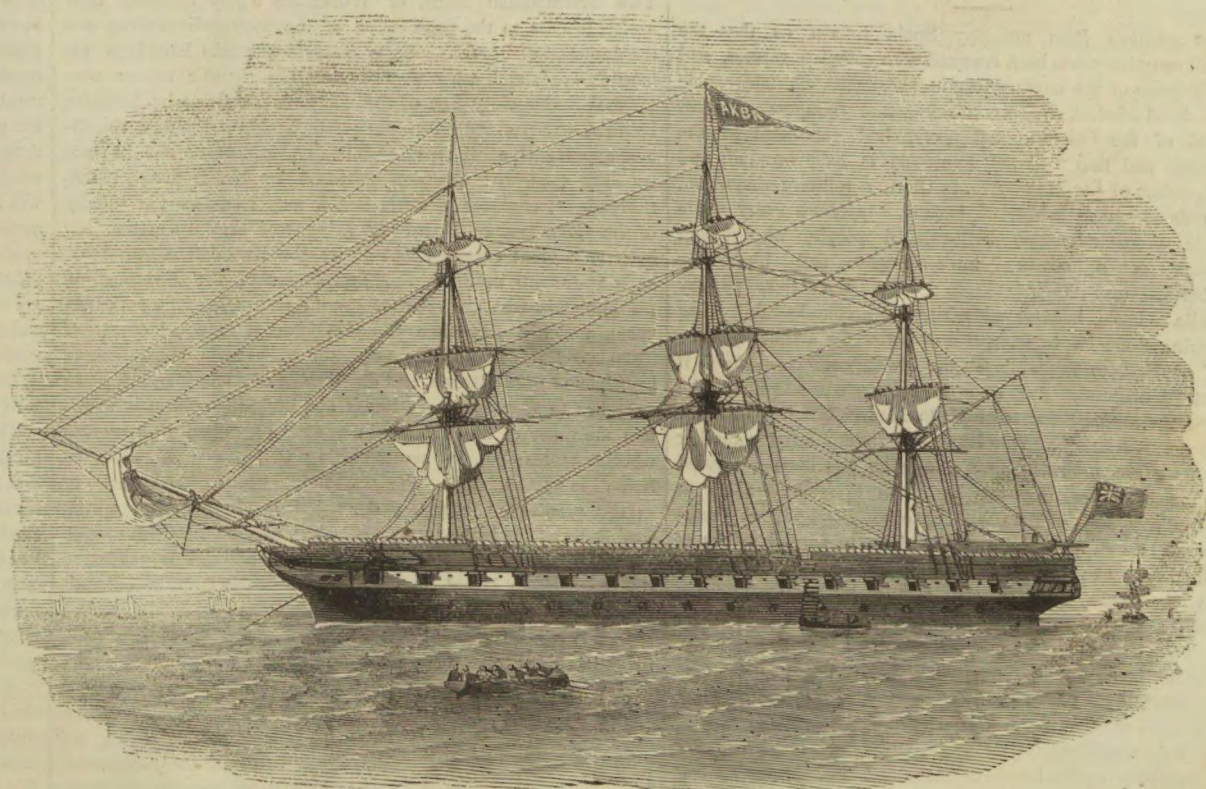
THE SCHOOL FRIGATE "AKBAR."

ONE of the peculiar features of the benevolence of our day is the reformatory movement: an important and national, but hitherto untried, one is a floating reformatory.

The *Akbar* has been appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty to this useful purpose, and she is now in "commission" as a "school frigate" at Liverpool.

She was built in India about fifty years ago, and in former wars carried fifty guns. She bears unmistakable evidences that she was not spared in the conflict. Worn out for active service the *Akbar* is peacefully moored in the great float or lake at Birkenhead. Her present crew consists of fifty boys who are either dangerously destitute, or who have passed through the prison under the recent act for reformatories.

They are a bright, active set of lads, proverbially lively and mischievous, and it is deeply interesting to see their hitherto misdirected energies turned to so good and useful an account. The duties of the



THE LIVERPOOL SCHOOL FRIGATE "AKBAR," FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE CRIMINALS.

ship are performed by these boys, under the direction of Lieutenant Veitch, R.N., lately the successful superintendent of Russian prisoners at Millbay, with a schoolmaster and an able naval staff, and there is every expectation that they will, many of them, make useful, active seamen.

The ship is supported by voluntary contributions, and it is estimated that the expense, beyond all Government allowances, will, when there are 150 boys on board, be at least £1400 per annum. There is abundant space in the ship for 250 boys, but there is a necessary limit from the want of funds yet at the disposal of the committee.

When the *Akbar* was delivered to the committee she was a mere hulk. Upwards of £2000 have been expended in rigging and fitting her for the service. The first boys were received on board about four months ago. Many of them have made very creditable proficiency. To give them confidence aloft they are trained on a "monkey-yard" raised about eight feet from the deck. They are taught to heave the lead and to understand the marks, with the use of the compass and the usual nautical terms.

The Sketch represents the boys in the act of furling sails, one of their daily occupations. They are dressed in suitable uniform, and will soon be a very smart crew.

HARROW SCHOOL CHAPEL.

IN THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of July 5 we illustrated the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this Chapel. We now engrave the interior of the beautiful Chapel which is being built at Harrow, according to the design of Mr. Gilbert Scott. It is one of the many monuments which are being raised throughout the country to the fallen in the late war. In the present instance it is intended that the whole Southern Aisle (which we engrave) shall bear a memorial character in honour of the memory of those of the officers who were educated at Harrow School. The list which we subjoin will show the part which Harrow bore in the persons mainly of its most youthful members:—

Major-General James Bucknall Estcourt, Adjutant-General of the Army in the East, died of cholera in the Crimea on the 24th of June, 1855, aged fifty-three.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Thomas Vesey Dawson, Coldstream Regiment of Guards, fell at the battle of Inkerman on the 5th of November, 1854, aged thirty-five.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Brodie Pattullo, C.B., 30th Regiment, fell mortally wounded in the attack on the Redan, on the 8th of September, 1855, aged thirty-two.

Captain Hylton Jolliffe, Coldstream Regiment of Guards, died of cholera in the Crimea, on the 3rd of October, 1854, aged twenty-eight.

Captain George Lockwood, 8th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to the Earl of Cardigan, fell in the battle of Balaclava, on the 25th of October, 1854, aged thirty-six.

Captain Sir Robert Lydston Newman, Bart., Grenadier Guards, fell at the battle of Inkerman, on the 5th of November, 1854, aged thirty-three.

Captain William Kent Allix, 1st (Royal) Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to General Sir De Lacy Evans, fell at the battle of Inkerman, on the 5th of November, 1854, aged thirty-two.

Captain the Hon. Charles Welbore Herbert Agar, 44th Regiment, fell at the assault upon Sebastopol, on the 18th of June, 1855, aged thirty-one.

Captain William Henry Cecil George Pechell, 77th Regiment, fell in the trenches before Sebastopol on the 3rd September, 1855, aged twenty-four.

Captain James Augustus Lockhart, 41st Regiment, fell in the advanced trenches before the Redan, on the 8th of September, 1855, aged twenty-one.

Lieutenant Henry Anstruther, 23rd Regiment, fell in the battle of the Alma on the 20th of September, 1854, aged eighteen.

Lieutenant the Hon. Robert Annesley, 11th Hussars, died of cholera in the Black Sea, on the 28th of September, 1854, aged twenty.

Lieutenant Henry Charles Dawson, Inniskilling Dragoons, died of fever in Balaclava Bay, September, 1854, aged nineteen.

Lieutenant Cavendish Hubert Greville, Coldstream Guards, fell at the battle of Inkerman, on the 5th of November, 1854, aged nineteen.

Lieutenant Henry Stewart Ryder, Rifle Brigade, fell within the Redan in the assault of the 8th of September, 1855, aged twenty.

Cornet Hugh Montgomery, 13th Light Dragoons, fell at the battle of Balaclava, on the 25th of October, 1854, aged twenty-four.

Lieutenant Robert John Browne Clayton, 34th Regiment, died in Camp on the 12th of July, 1855, of wounds received at the assault on the Redan on the 18th of June, 1855, aged twenty.

Ensign James Hulton Clutterbuck, 63rd Regiment, fell at the battle of Inkerman, on the 5th of November, 1854, aged nineteen.

Lieut. Charles Henry Evans, 55th Regiment, died from wounds received in the trenches before Sebastopol on the 6th of August, 1855, aged eighteen.

Lieut. Edward Shuttleworth Holden, 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, fell mortally wounded at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th of September, 1855, aged eighteen.

Lieut. Percyvall Hart Dyke, Rifle Brigade, died in Balaclava Harbour, 1854, aged eighteen.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug. 10.—12th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 11.—Half-Quarter Day. Spithead Review, 1853.
TUESDAY, 12.—Grouse shooting begins.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—Queen Adelaide born, 1792.
THURSDAY, 14.—King's College incorporated, 1829.
FRIDAY, 15.—Bomarsund surrendered, 1854.
SATURDAY, 16.—Frederick II of Prussia born, 1786.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 16, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
7 40	8 10	8 50	9 25	10 5	10 50	11 30
7 40	8 10	8 50	9 25	10 5	10 50	11 30

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1856.

THE last accounts from unhappy Spain inform us that the O'Donnell conspiracy has been crowned with complete success, and that the liberties of the country are in abeyance. A telegraphic despatch, dated Madrid, August 1, states that Saragossa, the last stronghold of the Constitutional party, had submitted to the Government, and that "all the Peninsula is now tranquil, and obeys the orders of her Majesty." In short, a military despotism, in the hands of a mere soldier of fortune, suppresses every noble emotion in a generous and high-minded people, who during a quarter of a century have fought and bled for their liberties and their Queen; and the last perjury of Isabella has been unblushingly accomplished. The army, having done its work, will now retire for awhile from the scene of carnage, to scramble for the rewards showered upon it by a grateful mistress. "If your Excellency thinks proper, the battering-train may be ordered back to Madrid," writes the Governor-General of Aragon to the Dictator O'Donnell; and in another paragraph we are informed that a circular has been addressed to the Captains of Provinces inviting them to send up a list of names of officers and soldiers who have so distinguished themselves in the late struggle as to entitle them to special marks of Royal favour. The simply mercenary character of the public men in Spain, and of the troops by whose agency they make their way to power, is one of the most discouraging features in the present condition of the country: it is the cause of those violent paroxysms, so frequently recurring, in which the moral strength of the nation is wasted away, and in which, perhaps eventually, its very nationality may expire. Meantime, though order has been temporarily re-established throughout the Peninsula; though Isabella's word is law to fifteen millions of Spaniards; and though O'Donnell—as unscrupulous in his objects as he is unprincipled in carrying them out—is Regent over the Queen, it is not to be disguised that the country, though "tranquil," is in a very

unsettled state, and that any moment may witness a new revolution as sanguinary as the last. O'Donnell, having now all the stage to himself, must choose, and before long, what part he will play. What he has done hitherto he has done, prettily, in accordance with, and in defence of, the Constitution, as expounded in the programme of Manzanara. It will remain to be seen whether he will adhere to that programme. If he do, he will have the Queen against him, and may look to being early supplanted by a more subservient tool of that unhappy monarch. If, on the other hand, he ignores the past, and recognises no law but his own, he tries a truly hazardous game, with no support but that of the army—an army which he will only command so long as he is able to bribe it with public plunder.

Whilst such is the deplorable case of Spain—present anarchy, and dire suspense and doubt for the future—it is truly humiliating to the spirit of an enlightened age to find the press of a neighbouring State systematically employed to pervert the truth in this matter—unblushingly misrepresenting facts, and upon those falsified statements building theories most disparaging to the character of a whole people;—in a word, supporting the cause of Absolutism in Spain by assertions and arguments as weak and futile as they are disingenuous. We blush for our order to think that it should be in the power of any man, be he Prime Minister or Emperor, to prostitute the noble machinery of the Press to the base uses of promulgating such discreditable trash as that which appeared in the *Moniteur* last week, in an editorial article; and again on Tuesday last, under semblance of a letter from Madrid; though there are good reasons to believe that both the leader and the letter emanated from the Imperial retreat at Plombières. Upon the former effusion we made a few observations last week; as to the latter, we hardly think it worth while to expose its numerous misstatements and the plausible pretences in which it abounds. The broad black facts of the *coup d'état*—for we must still persist in calling it by that name so unpalatable to Imperial ears—are well known and appreciated by the people of this country; and no mystification or special pleading of the *Moniteur* can alter the shape or complexion of them in their eyes. If the specious diatribes of the *Moniteur* correspondent have the effect of influencing public opinion in France, so as to induce it to applaud "the happy influence exercised by this change," we can only say we are sorry for the French people, and commiserate them in their mental thralldom and abasement. The correspondent of the *Moniteur* has the hardihood to invoke the Genius of "History" on his side; asserts that he firmly believes that "History will judge the respective conduct of the two parties which find themselves in hostile presence in the streets of Madrid and Barcelona," exactly according to his view, namely, as the partisan of Isabella and O'Donnell, and the bitter calumniator of that true and well-tried patriot Espartaco, and his colleagues, in a Cabinet struggling for constitutional principles. We apprehend, however, that History, which, fortunately for the quiet of men's minds, is a sealed book, will disappoint the prognostics of its votaries in this as it has in many other matters in our time. History, which does justice at last, though tardily, will one day vindicate the Spanish nation—one of the most loyal and chivalrous upon the face of the earth—from the foul charge of wholesale misrule and organised conspiracy against the rights of persons and property, of treasonable projects "menacing not only the Royal authority, but the whole range of social order," with which the *Moniteur* correspondent winds up his statements, seeking to alarm and engage the sympathies of Conservative Europe. Conservative Europe—the Conservatives of Russia and Naples—may appreciate and requite this laboured effusion in support of their darling notions; may justly appreciate the motives of a certain opportune visit to Plombières, and the alacrity displayed in marching French troops to the Spanish frontier at this critical juncture; they may rejoice now, as they did in 1823, that Absolutism has been restored in Spain, and may thank the ruler of France for any share he may have had in bringing about so desirable a consummation. But if France, still hankering after a hopeless passion, imagines that her meddling in the affairs of the Peninsula will at all tend to the accomplishment of ambitious designs which have already cost herself and Europe so much, she will, when too late perhaps have to acknowledge herself bitterly mistaken.

THE Metropolitan Board of Works are wisely directing their useful labours to the purification of the metropolitan river, and the drainage of London. These important works have been too long delayed; and, when we reflect on the gigantic sewers constructed in the early age of the Tarquins at Rome by Etruscan builders, our past indifference to public health and public cleanliness appears the more reprehensible. About twelve months since we fully explained the plan proposed by Mr. Henry Stothert, the eminent engineer of Bath, and it may stimulate the activity of the Metropolitan Board by being told that his system has been to a great extent adopted by the Brazilian Government at Rio Janeiro with the full approbation of the Emperor and his Ministers, who are about to grant a concession for ninety-nine years, under a guarantee of eight per cent upon an outlay of £800,000 for executing the necessary works upon Mr. Stothert's principle of deodorisation, and distribution of fertilising fluid. In reference to London, the primary and immediate object is to retain the water of the Thames in a state of constant purity and wholesomeness; but, in accomplishing that object, it should be borne in mind that the same machinery employed to avert pestilence may, under judicious management, be rendered available for the improvement of agriculture and the multiplication of food. Some of the schemes submitted to the Metropolitan Board overlook or ignore this latter benefit, and propose to waste materials of incalculable value; while the method of procedure is raising opposition to the act of drainage itself by those living on the lower banks of the Thames, who very justly protest against the main outfall sewer discharging in their locality what may there prove to be deleterious. If we may take the liberty of offering a suggestion to the Metropolitan Board, we would advise that no final plan be adopted without the recommendation both of engineers and chemists; and we urge this the more strongly because though Mr. Stothert's model, which had been inspected by many scientific men for some years, was removed from

Northumberland Wharf, and placed at the office of the Board in Greek-street, Soho, where it remained a month, that gentleman despite his own readiness, never had an opportunity of explaining its operations. Let no one ungenerously suppose that we have any predilection for that engineer's scheme: we argue the question on purely public grounds, as the drainage of London is a truly national work; and, moreover, what succeeds in the metropolis may be applied to every town and city in the three kingdoms. Therefore every one ought to have a fair hearing where the interests of all are so deeply involved.

In the admirable Reports published by the Commissioners appointed to investigate the Health of Towns, a powerful array of evidence is drawn up demonstrating the value of sewage to agriculture. Dr. Southwood Smith refers to a statement that "refuse to the value of nearly double what is now paid for the water of the metropolis is thrown away, partly from the drains which are sewered into the Thames, and partly from the private drains which are not sewered at all." Mr. P. H. Holland, in his Report on Chorlton-upon-Medlock, gives elaborate statistics showing that the sewage, properly treated, would more than cover all the expenses of efficient drainage. Mr. James Dean cites the case of Ashburton and other towns, especially in Devonshire. The lands unimproved, and situated near to a town, are usually worth from 30s. to 40s. per acre; when improved by sewage the same lands are worth from £8 to £12 per acre. Mr. James Smith, of Deanston, one of the highest authorities on the subject, says "The practical result of this application of sewer-water is that land which let formerly at from 40s. to £6 per Scotch acre is now annually let at from £30 to £40; and that poor sandy land on the sea-shore, which might be worth 2s. 6d. per acre, lets at an annual rent of from £15 to £20. The average value of the land (nearest to the city of Edinburgh), irrespective of the sewer-water application, may be taken at £3 per imperial acre, and the average rent of the irrigated land at £30, making a difference of £27; but £2 may be deducted as the cost of management, leaving £25 per acre of clear annual income due to the sewer-water."

It would be easy to add to this evidence, derived from the highest sources; but sufficient has been adduced to make the Metropolitan Board seriously pause before they sanction any scheme which dispatches the sewage into the ocean, to the enormous loss of agriculture. There is a false as well as a true economy, and, considering the great objects in view, a niggardly expenditure must be condemned, in whatever way the operations may be conducted; but it would be an act of wanton wastefulness to throw away a material the immense value of which is recognised by chemistry, as proved by the experiments of Liebig. There can be no doubt that the metropolis might be rendered permanently salubrious by an original outlay not exceeding two millions, though some of the estimates reach six and even ten millions, and in less than ten years the sewage would repay all the cost.

ON the 7th of last May some friends to the principle of Extended Suffrage held a public meeting in London to consider the best means of effecting their object. Their plan is now matured, and, under the title of the "Residential Suffrage Association," they have fixed their head-quarters at Lancaster House, Adelphi, intending to form metropolitan and provincial branches. All the Liberal party acknowledge that the constituencies are too narrow to prevent intimidation and bribery, and the exercise of other influences less culpable but hardly less fatal to the purity of election; nor can it be denied that, while many unworthy voters are admitted to the polling-booths, a great number of estimable citizens are excluded. The evil is notorious, but its correction is difficult; for, while a retrograde Conservatism would resist all change of a popular character, a cautious or timid Liberalism is alarmed lest the boundaries of prudence may be overstepped. The Association to which we have referred propose following a middle course, so as to disarm fear, by moderation in demands, and at the same time stimulate active effort in the pursuit of a political prize worthy of acceptance. After due consultation the policy unanimously agreed upon was the establishment of six months' registered residence, whether as householders or lodgers, as the qualification for the electoral suffrage. By this plan all who have a settled habitation would be received within the pale of the Constitution, and such parties may fairly be said to have "a stake in the country," though not possessing lands, houses, or funds. Such a suffrage should remove all fears of anarchy. It would reach the very numerous body of clerks in our multifarious mercantile establishments; and the necessary confidence placed in them by their employers is a sufficient guarantee that no danger need be apprehended from their enfranchisement. If it be objected that the measure does not go far enough, the true answer is that it is confessedly proposed as a compromise between extreme opinions. All progress has been slow in this country. The slave-trade was forbidden many years before slavery was abolished; and the penal code was softened by tardy instalments. A whole generation died between Mr. Huskisson's early modification of the Tariff and the repeal of the Corn-laws. Wise reformers are never impatient, for they know that national benefits are more certainly secured by steady perseverance than by sudden and intemperate outbursts of violence and passion. Indeed, all important changes in the solid forms of government must be matured in the minds of men before they can successfully manifest themselves by overt acts.

The time is happily chosen for this movement. All who were members of Lord Aberdeen's Government are bound to support that reform of the Reform Bill which Lord John Russell introduced into the House of Commons, and only postponed till the conclusion of the war. Peace being restored, the convenient season has arrived for the redemption of the pledge, and Residential Suffrage may be engrafted on Lord John's measure. Moreover, the present Parliament has done much to bring representative government into contempt; and, if a new one were elected under the present limited suffrage, no man of observation could hope for any improvement. We are not disposed to throw the whole blame on the members: far from it: the chief blame rests with the constituencies; and the safest, easiest, and most effective remedy for their vices or shortcomings is an extension of the right of voting. We hope, therefore, that this new association will take every advantage of the Parliamentary recess, so as to display a respectable strength when the Session of 1857 commences.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

OF Town Talk this week there is little or none. Female London and Mudie's Library have taken a trip to Scarborough and Aberystwith. Male London and news retailers are off for Scottish moors or Swiss mountains. Authors, publishers, booksellers, printers, binders—all, indeed, who have anything to do with the production of a book—are out of town. Artists abandon subjects and sitters, and ask their friends to bowls, cold meat, and still colder drinks. Critics by profession have recourse for articles to last-season books; the penny-a-liner lives upon railway accidents, of which indeed we have more than enough. If Rowland Whyte had been a news-writer now, he would have little to gossip about to the representative of his friend Lord Leicester. And so with good Mr. Garrard of the Charter House, with Pepps himself, and even with Horace Walpole. London, big as it is, is out of town. Some modern Archimedes has removed it to the sea-side.

We have already chronicled the removal to Oxford of our old friend "Sylvanus Urban." We have now to relate that the right hon. member for the University of Oxford is the anonymous contributor of a long and important article to the August number. His subject is "The War and the Peace." By the way, who is the writer (antiquaries are asking) of the Autobiography of Sylvanus Urban? At its present pace of publication both writer and reader must live to the age of Old Jenkins, or at least to that of the Countess of Desmond. For length, it will outrun even the "Memoirs of James Montgomery."

A poet's book for the sea-side is the pocket volume just put forth by Mr. Bell of the poems of Ben Jonson. Never before has rare old Ben been admitted into a pocket edition of the poets; never until now has he been permitted to appear in any other shape than a goodly folio or a large octavo. And what genuine poetry there is in this little volume! What delightful compliments expressed in English undefiled, and in as few words as possible, are to be found in his Epigrams and Underworks. Here is a book for the inmost depths of a forest, or the shady side of a trotting stream. Here are poems both moral and divine, complimentary, satirical, and miscellaneous. Mr. Bell has added a clever poem not to be found in any other edition of his author. The life, too, is well written, and up to the latest discoveries, including matter of moment unknown to Gifford. The notes, too, are succinct; and this mention of notes reminds us that we can add one far from incurious in itself and to the point. We must transcribe the "Epigram"; it is entitled "On a Robbery":—

Ridway robb'd Duncote of three hundred pound,
Ridway was ta'en, arraign'd, condemn'd to die;
But for this money, was a courtier found,
Begg'd Ridway's pardon: Duncote now doth cry,
Robb'd both of money, and the law's relief,
"The courtier is become the greater thief."

Neat, and to the point, O rare Ben Jonson! and here is our note from his namesake, rare Sam Johnson. Sam is relating a well-known frolic in Bow-street, in which Lord Buckhurst was an actor:—

For this misdemeanour they were indicted, and Sedley was fined five hundred pounds: what was the sentence of the others is not known. Sedley employed Killigrew and another to procure a remission from the King; but (mark the friendship of the dissolute!) they begged the fine for themselves, and exacted it to the last groat.

Mr. Parker of Oxford—who in his learning reminds us of another well-informed bookseller, *Peervage* Collins—has just brought forth for further information a valuable list, compiled from the Public Records, of licenses granted to our Norman forefathers by the Kings of England to crenellate or fortify their houses. We have the year of the license—the name of the dignitary to whom the license was granted—the name of the house and the county in which it stood, and, happily for us, in some instances still stands. Architects and antiquaries are delighted with the list. Suffolk men and Cockneys are especially pleased with one entry. Who has forgotten the well-known lines attributed by Harrison, who lived in Queen Elizabeth's reign, to a De Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who never existed:—

If I were in my Castell of Bungeie
Upon the water of Waueneie,
I wold not set a button by the King of Cockneie.

The De Bigod of Bungay, who would thus have set the King of Cockayne at defiance, it now appears from Mr. Parker (but this he does not tell us), was "Rogerus le Bigod, Comes Norff," to whom King Edward I., in the twenty-second year of his reign, granted a license to crenellate or fortify his house at Bungay. When his battlements were on, it was then, and not till then, that the Earl Marshal of England, the last of the Bigods, was able not to care a button for the King of Cockayne, or even for the King himself.

An interesting bibliographical discovery has just been made by a genuine scholar, Mr. Thomas Wright. It has been long supposed that there was no longer in existence any manuscript of the celebrated French collection of stories known by the title of the "Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles;" and the modern critical editions have all been founded on the old black-letter editions, the earliest of which was printed towards the close of the fifteenth century. Last October, while making some researches among the MSS. in the Library of the Hunterian Museum, at Glasgow, Mr. Wright discovered a very fine MS., in the writing of about the middle of the fifteenth century, of the "Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles," in double columns, beautifully illuminated, and answering in every respect to the description of a copy of the same work in the ancient library of the Dukes of Burgundy, with which there seems little doubt it is identical. The MS. thus happily brought to light was, there is now reason to believe, the original copy of the book, made by the compiler for Philippe le Bon, Duke of Burgundy. We are glad to hear that Mr. Wright is preparing an edition of the book from the Hunterian text, as a portion of the valuable series of editions of old French literature published by Jannet, under the title of "Bibliothèque Elzévirienne."

We were wrong in saying that there was no news. We have a bit which will delight a contemporary, who, in the desire to be early in all he does, writes lengthy reviews of advertisements of books. Our contemporary, so anxious to impress his readers of his monopoly of information about Pope, will be rejoiced to hear that his editors have penetrated into Sussex for information, and have obtained letters of moment from Pope to his friends the Carylls. "This note to Caryll muse is due."

The Bishops Retiring Bill is still a subject of conversation beyond the domains of Auckland Castle and the Palace at Fulham. Here is a bit fresh from Scarborough:—"Bishops Suffer by Analogy." Maltby, Bishop of Durham, might have learnt something from Butler, Bishop of Durham—the famous author of "The Analogy." The story is characteristic. Good Bishop Butler was asked—he was often asked—for a charitable subscription. "What money have I in the house?" was the prompt question to his steward. The steward informed him there was five hundred pounds. "Five hundred pounds!" said the Bishop, "what a shame for a Bishop to have such a sum in his possession!" and ordered it all to be given to the poor. Yet another story of a Bishop. Burnet, the historian of his "Own Times," and Bishop of Salisbury, always declared that he should think himself guilty of the greatest crime if he were to raise fortunes for his children

out of the revenue of his bishopric—and he was true to his declaration. He left a large family, and left them nothing but their mother's fortune. One son made a fortune—he was the excellent Judge Burnet, commemorated for his virtues by that unerring judge of human nature, Henry Fielding."

On Wednesday preparations were commenced at the south-west corner of Trafalgar-square for the erection of a colossal bronze statue of General Sir C. J. Napier, "the Hero of Scinde;" the sculptor is Mr. G. G. Adams.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Royal family are enjoying the beautiful weather in the Isle of Wight. Occasional marine excursions have been made by her Majesty during the week; and every day the members of the Royal family have taken walking and driving exercise in the grounds and vicinity of Osborne.

On Saturday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived on a visit to the Queen. The Duchess returned to town on Wednesday, probably hastened by intelligence of the illness of her venerable relative, the Duchess of Gloucester, who has been indisposed, but was better yesterday (Friday).

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, attended Divine worship at Osborne. The service was performed by the Rev. G. Prothero. The Duchess of Kent was also present.

On Monday Prince Albert, attended by Captain Du Plat, went to Portland, in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Kent, embarked in the afternoon in the *Fairy*, and joined the Prince in the *Victoria and Albert* on his return from Portland. The Royal party landed at Osborne about half-past seven o'clock.

On Tuesday (the anniversary of Prince Alfred's birthday) the band of the Royal Marines attended and played on the Terrace. The young Prince had arrived on the previous day, attended by Colonel Cowell, from the Royal Lodge in Windsor Park.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and the Princess Royal, drove out in the afternoon.

The following have been among the visitors at Osborne during the past week:—The Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lieut.-General Sir W. Codrington, Colonel the Hon. W. Pakenham, Colonel the Hon. George Cadogan, and Major-General Sir Hugh Rose.

The Court will go to Scotland this year, as usual, but the precise date is not yet fixed.

Major-General Buckley and Captain Du Plat have succeeded Major-General the Hon. C. Grey and Colonel Seymour as Equerries to the Queen and Prince; and the Hon. Beatrice Byng has succeeded the Hon. Eleanor Stanley as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince de Joinville, the Duke de Nemours, and the Duke d'Aumale paid a visit to Aldershot encampment on Tuesday. Their Royal Highnesses arrived by an early train, and returned from Farnborough in the evening.

The Earl of Westmoreland, who went to Brussels on a mission from her Majesty, to congratulate the King of the Belgians on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ascension of the throne of Belgium, returned to town on Saturday.

The Earl of Derby has been detained in London by a severe attack of gout.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have left Grosvenor-gate for the Continent.

The marriage of the Hon. James Byng, third son of George, sixth Viscount Torrington, with Miss Caroline Louisa Cook, daughter of Mr. William Cook, of Roydon-hall, Kent, was solemnised on Tuesday last.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening last, a meeting of the committee of management and others interested in the welfare of the above society was held at the London Tavern, for general business. The twenty-ninth annual report stated that the property of the society is now 6,997l. 4s. 5d. invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and 754l. Reduced Three per Cents. A legacy of 50l. has been received from the executors of the late Mrs. M. Arthur. A new regulation has come into operation, by which the widows of pensioners of seventy years of age are entitled to a pension of 9l. without election—three of whom are now receiving the benefits thereof. The amount paid to pensioners during the last year exceeded 600l.

NEW WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.—At the half-yearly meeting of the London and South-Western Railway Company, on Wednesday, Mr. Tite, M.P., stated that the new Westminster-bridge was postponed in consequence of a project which has been submitted to the Government for building the bridge lower down the river, and which will have the effect of greatly facilitating the traffic by way of the York-road.

NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL AT ISLINGTON.—The foundation-stone of the new chapel now erecting in the Offord-road, Islington, for the church and congregation who, in 1855, withdrew from Caledonian-road Chapel, and have since then assembled for worship in Twyford-hall, was laid on Tuesday by Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P. Appropriate speeches were delivered by the honourable member, by the chairman of the committee, and by the Rev. B. S. Hollis, of Islington Chapel. The Rev. C. Gilbert, Secretary to the Congregational Chapel Building Society, and several other ministers, also took part in the proceedings. The attendance of ministerial and lay friends was very numerous.

STREET SCAVENGING IN MARYLEBONE.—During the present week a local committee, embodied in Marylebone parish for sanitary purposes, has been trying in different parts of Oxford-street a process for watering and cleansing the streets which has the merit of novelty. Throughout the greater part of the year, as all know who traverse the thoroughfares of this great city from day to day, the pedestrian has to contend against a choice of evils, being occasionally assailed in some quarters with clouds of dust, while in others, where "it never rains but it pours," the watering process is so overdone that if he wishes to cross the street he can only do so ankle-deep in mud. The experiment now being tried in Oxford-street does away with all these inconveniences. About four o'clock each morning a number of water-carts in a line traverse slowly a part of the street, a few hundred yards in length, and sluice it with water, which has the effect of gradually softening the hard coat of mud with which it is overlaid. The water-carts then drench it a second time, but are followed on this occasion close behind by a gang of men armed with large scrubbing-brushes, who stretch across the thoroughfare, sweeping as they proceed the mud into the kennel on each side, which, being largely diluted with water, flows to a great extent into the sewers beneath by means of the gullyholes at intervals along the street, and the rest is removed in carts. The gullyholes are protected, so as to prevent any solid matter going down them; and it has been found that after the first morning the plan requires less water, less time, and less labour in the accomplishment of the work. The effect is that the thoroughfare thus completely cleansed in the morning is freed from dust during the remainder of the day; and in that part of Oxford-street between Regent-street and Bond-street where it has been tried, and again between the end of Tottenham-court-road and Newman-street, the tradesmen regard the change as a great boon to them.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The rate of mortality in London is still below the average rate which the inhabitants have suffered in former summers. 1025 deaths were registered in the week that ended on Saturday, August 2; while the corrected average of the week is 1259, or, omitting the week of previous years, when cholera was epidemic, 1102. Of the persons who died 515 were females, 510 males; and in the previous week the deaths of females exceeded the deaths of males. During the week the births of 869 boys and 870 girls—in all 1739 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55, the average number was 1431.

ESPARTERO AND O'DONNELL.—In the course of a review of the recent Spanish revolution, in the *Times*, the following anecdote is given:—"The day on which the last Council of Ministers was held, when Espartero presented his resignation to the Queen, the two Marshals happened to meet on the staircase of the Palace, as one was quitting it and the other entering. 'I fully expected what has happened,' said Espartero. 'So did I,' was the reply. 'Some day a fearful responsibility will be exacted of you for what has occurred,' said Espartero. 'It is you,' answered O'Donnell, 'who are responsible for what has taken place for the last two years (forgetting that he, O'Donnell, was his colleague the whole of that time). Now I have the upper hand, and I will and shall conquer, or I will lay Madrid in ruins (*arrasará a Madrid*), and if I am driven to extremity I will carry off the Queen by force, if necessary, and deposit her in a place of safety.' This fact is on the best authority; it gives us an idea of the sort of man now invested with unlimited and irresponsible authority, and with the Sovereign in his power."

We notice in the insurance news of the week that the English and Cambrian Office has changed its title to that of the Commercial. Its position will be seen from the account of the annual meeting, which will be found in our advertising columns.

THE BRUSSELS FETES.

THE fêtes given at Brussels, to commemorate the accession of King Leopold to the throne, commenced on the 21st ult., and from all accounts they appear to have been much more brilliant than on former occasions. At an early hour of the morning of that day the lower classes, dressed in their best, turned out to see the triumphal arches and other decorations; the better classes, *en grande toilette*, hastened to the houses of friends on the line to be taken by the procession; National Guards, detachments of troops, and functionaries in uniform of every cut and colour, hurried to and fro; and the different railways brought in thousands of people from the towns and villages of all parts of the kingdom—the peasantry, headed by their clergy, and the peasant women wearing queer bonnets and caps, or other extraordinary head-dresses. Vast as the crowds were that thronged the streets of Brussels, scarcely an ill-dressed person was to be seen, and every one appeared to feel the greatest interest in the proceedings of the day.

At eight o'clock salvoes of artillery were fired alternately by the National Guard and the troops. From nine o'clock till twelve detachments of troops of the garrison, deputations of the Army, the National Guard, the provinces, towns, and communes, the members of the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, the Judges of the Court of Cassation and other courts and tribunals, the members of the great public bodies, the academies, &c., assembled in the places indicated for them, and went in procession by different directions to the Place St. Joseph, where the principal part of the day's ceremonial was to come off. Shortly before twelve the thundering of cannon announced the departure of the King from the Palace of Laeken.

At the gate of Laeken the King was received by the Burgomaster, the *échevins*, and the communal council: the Burgomaster addressed to his Majesty a few words of welcome. The cortège then, passing under a triumphal arch erected by the city as a special homage to the King, proceeded, amidst the acclamations of a vast crowd, and of a host of elegantly-dressed ladies in stands, to traverse the city by the same route that was taken by his Majesty on his entrance into Brussels on the 21st July, 1831. Most of the streets, being in the ancient part of the city are very narrow, steep, and, truth to speak, not so clean as they might be; but there was not a house that was not decorated with the national flag or streamers, or with foliage or flowers. Triumphal arches of great elegance were besides erected at the top of the Montagne de la Cour, in the Rue Royale, the Rue Guimard, and at the extremity of the Rue Royale Extérieure. But the chief decorations were in the Place Royale and the Place St. Joseph. In the former they consisted of triumphal arches, with paintings representing the principal incidents in the King's accession; and in the latter, which is very extensive, were immense stands most elegantly decorated with red draperies decked with gold, statues, flags, &c. In the centre of these stands was a throne for the King, with arm-chairs for the Royal family, and chairs for the *corps diplomatique* and their ladies: the throne was approached by a flight of steps. In the stands on each side were the senators, the members of the Legislative Body, the generals and superior officers of the army, the judges and high dignitaries—all in uniform or robes; and at intervals were groups of ladies in most exquisite toilets. In front of the Church of St. Joseph were estrades, in which were seated the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines and all the Bishops of Belgium, in their grand robes of ceremony, with their mitres and episcopal staffs; and grouped around them were an immense body of the clergy, not only of the capital, but of all the kingdom, all in their surplices. Opposite was an elegantly-decorated altar. In the centre of the square were deputations of every regiment of the army and the National Guard, of the provinces towns, and communes, of pensioned officers, members of the order of Leopold, and persons who have received medals.

All along the line of procession the crowd was very great, and every window of every house, and in some cases the roofs of the houses themselves, were filled with spectators. The enthusiasm with which the King was everywhere received was extraordinarily great; cries of "Vive le Roi!" literally rent the air. Arrived at the triumphal arch in the Rue Guimard, the King was received by the Presidents of the Senate and of the Chamber of Representatives, and by the Ministers. His Majesty and the whole of the cortège here quitted their horses or carriages, and made the rest of the way on foot. As the King passed along the streets and the Place St. Joseph, thundering cries of "Vive le Roi!" were raised, and hats and handkerchiefs were waved. It is seldom that we have witnessed a more hearty display of enthusiasm. So great was it that even the Cardinal and the Archbishops took part in it by clapping their hands and waving their handkerchiefs, whilst the clergy not only clapped their hands, but shouted as heartily as any of the crowd "Vive le Roi!" The King and his sons, bowing on all sides, advanced towards the throne; but when about to ascend to it, his Majesty suddenly seemed to recollect that the Duchess de Brabant and the Princess Charlotte were behind, and he turned round to meet them. He then offered his arm to the Duchess, whilst the Duke de Brabant offered his to his sister. This trifling incident made a great impression on the spectators, and was greeted with renewed cries of "Vive le Roi!" Another circumstance also made some sensation. During all the early part of the morning, the sky was overcast, but the moment the first cannon announced that the King had arrived at the gate of Laeken, the sun shone forth; it was then lost behind clouds until the moment at which the King entered the Place St. Joseph, when it burst forth again in greater splendour. A *coup de théâtre* could not have been better managed.

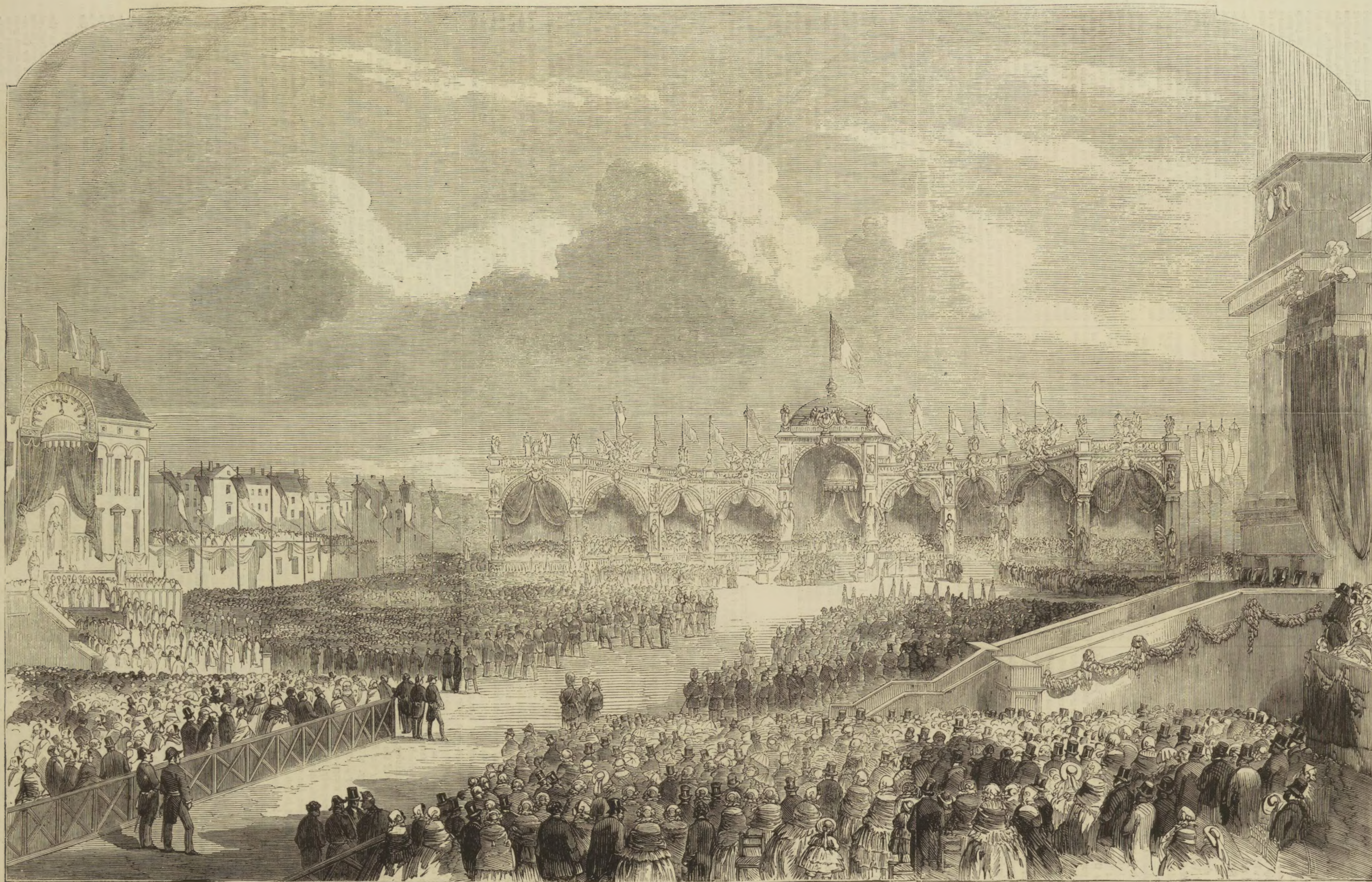
The King having taken his seat on the throne, the national air of "La Brabançonne" was executed by several military bands. A cantata, by M. Fétis, chapel master to the King, was then executed by a numerous orchestra, accompanied by a chorus—M. Fischer acting as conductor. The members of the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives were then severally presented to the King, and their presidents delivered addresses to his Majesty; to which he replied in a complimentary speech.

The Cardinal Archbishop, the Bishops, and clergy then went in procession to the altar, where they chanted the "Te Deum" and the "Domine salvum fac regem." The Minister of the Interior presented to the King medals commemorative of the ceremony, after which the deputations of the civic guard, the army, and the communes filed off before the King. This done, the King went to the tribune of the clergy to thank them for their share in the proceedings of the day. His Majesty afterwards, with an immense cortège, consisting of four large groups, formed four abreast, proceeded on foot to his palace. On the way the acclamations of the crowd were not less enthusiastic than on the progress to the Place St. Joseph. We have engraved upon the next page the impressive spectacle in the Place St. Joseph.

In the evening the King and Royal family were entertained at a magnificent banquet given by the members of the Senate and the Legislative Body in a temporary but elegant structure annexed to the Palais de la Nation. The banquet was attended not only by the members of the two Chambers, but by all the civil, military, and ecclesiastical dignitaries of the kingdom. A grand concert of the lyric societies was given in the Place de Palais, and afterwards the same societies, having proceeded with their banners to the Palais de la Nation, gave a serenade to the King. The King, surrounded by the princes and princesses, and by some high State dignitaries, appeared on the balcony the moment after it commenced, and remained till the close. His Majesty and the Royal family, though all were not a little fatigued, then visited a fête at Vauxhall in the park, and promenaded round the enclosure, graciously saluting the visitors. The illustrious party afterwards returned to the palace, at about half-past eleven. The evening was beautifully fine, and vast crowds filled the streets to a late hour, visiting the triumphal arches and other decorations.

On the following morning all Belgium, condensed into a Brussels crowd, turned out to see the grand review of the Civic Guard and the Army, who occupied the Rue Royale, and defiled through the Place de Palais, in presence of the King. During the whole of this review the rain descended in torrents, and the Princesses on the Royal balcony contemplated the spectacle beneath the shelter of umbrellas. Nevertheless, Belgian loyalty passed safely through the watery ordeal. The park and the streets adjoining were densely crowded; and, though the review lasted upwards of two hours, not an individual stirred from his post, provided a glimpse was to be obtained of the King, or even of the passing bayonets.

SALE OF LAND.—An allotment of nineteen leased plots on the Roundhill Park estate, Brighton, took place on Thursday, the 7th inst., at the offices of the Conservative Land Society. The plots are leased at the yearly rent of 7l. each for four of the plots, and 10l. 10s. each for the remaining fifteen plots, for the term of 99 years; and the prices fixed were 84l. each for the former, and 126l. for the latter. The competition was animated, and the whole of the leased plots were taken by members holding rights of choice within the first hundred numbers on the register, 20l. premium for each right being paid in many instances. Other plots were sold on the St. Margaret's, Richmond; Maldon, South Essex; and Woodbury Park, Tunbridge Wells, West Kent estates.



THE BRUSSELS FETES.—THE KING OF THE BELGIANS RECEIVING THE ADDRESS OF THE SENATE AND THE CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN THE NEW PLACE ST. JOSEPH, QUARTIER LEOPOLD.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



"THE STRAWBERRY GIRL"—FROM THE CELEBRATED PICTURE BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

IN the time of the Holbeins and Zuccheros the artist had the Court, but not the general public, for his employer—therefore kings, queens, and great personages, with their attendants, were the objects of art. Pageants, the architecture of palaces, and everything relating to state, were portrayed by these Court painters. But the dramatic interest of humanity was an undiscovered country to these men, and Scriptural subjects were ceasing to be treated in a country where Protestantism was advancing with a firm step. The grand classical and allegorical styles were then inaugurated by Rubens and other foreign painters, and in the end of that century, and the beginning of the following, carried to caricature by our Knellers, Verrios, and Laguerres, who imitated, not Rubens, but Pietro da Cortona. Portrait, of course, was always in demand, and filled the coffers of the Vandykes and Lelys. These were all foreigners, for we then exported our broadcloths, and imported our painters as systematically and exclusively as we now import our Italian, German, and French music.

With Hogarth begins the English school—homebred, dramatic, unimitative: he had the soul of the serious poet and the comic satirist to grasp the universal human interest, which is revealed only to the true seer in the most ordinary and every-day transactions of life. But,

with all his originality, Hogarth could neither conceive nor depict the beautiful. This was reserved to Sir Joshua, indisputably the greatest master of the British school.

The works of Sir Joshua may be divided into three classes:—First, his portraits, which brought him his chief wealth, comprising not only many high works in this line distinguished by excellent technical painting, but others that derive their value from the celebrity of the men they represent—such as Burke, Dr. Robertson, Lord Mansfield, Gibbon, Goldsmith, Johnson, Sterne, Horace Walpole, Elliot, and Rodney; secondly, his more ambitious large performances of an historical character, in which it cannot be considered that he was particularly successful; and thirdly, his single figures of an abstract, poetical, and conversational character, many of which are his finest performances, such as "Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy," "Muscipula," "The Piping Shepherd Boy," "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse"—which are all distinguished by the firm free handling of his best portraits, and at the same time by an elevation of conception and treatment which universalises the interest.

To this last and most attractive class belongs "The Strawberry Girl," the illustration of which renders explanation and description

superfluous. It was Reynolds's opinion that no man ever produced more than half a dozen original works in his whole lifetime; and after he painted "The Strawberry Girl" he said, "That is one of my originals."

It may well be believed that such a production has not been exiled into obscure or unappreciative hands after hanging in the rooms of Mr. Rogers, that nonagenarian bard, who was in full manhood when Reynolds was still in health and activity, and who lived with and outlived three generations of wits, poets, and artists: the picture has now passed in brilliant companionship to the richest of all the private galleries of Europe. The Sasso Ferrato we lately described, the rainbow Rubens, and now "The Strawberry Girl" of Sir Joshua, all added within a few months to the collection of the Marquis of Hertford, speak volumes as to the treasures of this princely gallery.

The "Strawberry Girl" was painted in 1774, for the Earl of Carysfort; and, as an instance of the extraordinary rise in the value of really standard productions of the English school, we may mention that this work, for which the Earl of Carysfort paid 50 guineas, was acquired by the Marquis of Hertford for £2205, or forty-two times the original price.

LAND REVENUE OF BRITISH INDIA.

DURING later years increasing attention has been directed to the affairs of British India, and in the Session of Parliament just terminated its interests were ably discussed in both Houses of the Legislature. The East India Company have given signs of activity in introducing railways and electric telegraphs, and in promoting some useful works of irrigation. Some stimulus has also been imparted to the culture of cotton, and those who once desponded are now inclined to believe that future prospects are bright with hope and promise. It is a remarkable fact that while our Anglo-Saxon spirit of enterprise has invested capital in almost every known region of the globe, so little of that spirit has been directed to British India, where the field of industrial operation is boundless; for it appears from a return made to the House of Commons in 1852, that the number of Europeans (not in the Company's service) settled in the interior of Bengal was only 273, in Madras thirty-seven, and in Bombay seven. Nevertheless, while the exports to British India in 1814 only amounted to £870,177, in 1854 they had risen to £10,025,969—a sum, nevertheless, about £3,000,000 less than is represented by our trade to Australia. Considering the population, the area, and the natural riches of the peninsula of Hindostan, it is plain that this result can only be attributed to the intervention of the pernicious hand of Government, and that some powerful cause so operates as to check consumption among the natives of India. That cause may be found except in the north-west provinces, where justice to a very great degree prevails, in the system of land revenue.

For all practical purposes and in the broadest sense, India must be regarded as an agricultural country, for such manufactures as she once possessed, have long since been destroyed by the machinery of Lancashire. It is from the soil that the natives derive their subsistence, and the Company obtain their revenue; and it is the proportion of the product of the soil which goes to these two participants that measures the prosperity of the cultivator. The old principle of Hindoo taxation established a tripartite division of the produce of the soil between the landowner, the occupant, and the Government; and in the earliest periods of which we have any historic record, the proportion allotted to the Government varied from one-eighth to one-seventh, but in time of war it was raised to one-fourth. Such was the rate paid to Porus when Alexander the Great invaded India. In the course of time, however, various changes took place, different systems prevailing in different parts of India; and when England effected the conquest of the country, and assumed the title of Lord Paramount, as successors to the Emperor of Delhi, the Company sanctioned, at various dates, certain changes in the Land Revenue, which appeared in harmony with the spirit of the times and the security of British domination. Thus the Marquis Cornwallis established what is known as the "Permanent Settlement" in Bengal, Sir Thomas Munro, the Ryotwarree tenure in Madras, and Mr. Robert Meritt Bird, the system of the north-western provinces. The land tenures of India may be distributed into three principal classes: first, the Zumdaree; second, the Putteedaree; third, the Ryotwarree, as it prevails in the south of India, where each cultivator is also owner of the land he tills. A recent writer, who has passed some years in the country in an official capacity, thus explains these tenures:—

The Zumdaree tenure denotes an estate held by several proprietors, which is cultivated in its integrity, without any division of land among them, they sharing the profits or losses, as the case may be, by account, according to the extent of their respective interests.

The Putteedaree tenure indicates an estate parcelled out in allotments among the several sharers, each allotment bearing its separate fraction of the general assessment on the whole estate, the arrangement being sanctioned by Government conditionally on the whole estate being ultimately liable for a default on any one allotment.

The Ryotwarree tenure indicates an estate absolutely parcelled out into separate allotments, under the sanction of Government, each proprietor entering into a separate engagement for the assessment fixed on his own allotment.*

Such is the position of the proprietary class; the cultivators either hold by fixed rents, and are irremovable so long as those rents are paid, or they are mere tenants at will. At the present time in Bengal Proper, where the Zumdaree tenure almost exclusively prevails, the right of the occupier is nearly destroyed, and, as a consequence, he leads a wretched and precarious existence. In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the occupier is generally the owner. In the north-west provinces the right of the occupier is recorded and respected, but has not yet the sanction of an express legislative enactment. The land revenue taken by the Company is based on the principle of a levy, bearing a certain proportion to the rent, and this varies in different localities. In Bengal it is supposed to be equal to half the rent; in Bombay from half to two-thirds; in the north-west provinces the assessment ought not to exceed two-thirds, but it seems that in practice something more than half is taken and less than two-thirds. In Madras Mr. Robinson is of opinion that the assessment and the mode of collecting it, swallow up nearly all the landlord's rent; but there is no certain criterion, for there, as it has been remarked, the cultivators and the owners of the soil are the same persons. There has been much dispute among political economists on the relative merits and demerits of large and small farms; but the main point is not the size of the holding, but the certainty of the tenure.

Since the permanent settlement in Bengal, effected by the Marquis Cornwallis, the compact made between the Government and the landholders keeps the revenue invariable; but that is not the case with the rent: hence it is that the poor cultivators are at the mercy of the landlords, as they are liable to be rack-rented. The total land revenue of Bengal is about £3,500,000, and the certainty of tenure, so long as the revenue is paid, has led to a large increase of culture, and the reclamation of extensive wastes. But the condition of the peasantry forms a dark contrast with the prosperity of the proprietary class; and this is to be the more lamented, as provision was made for their protection under the Permanent Settlement by what are known as the "Pergunnah rates," which mean the parish, or customary rates, beyond which rent ought not to be raised. This rule, however, is not observed; and the victim of oppression, rising against his oppressor, becomes a public depredator, and seeks rude justice by strong hand. Here is a description of the state of the Bengal cultivator, not exaggerated, as most of the witnesses who gave evidence before Parliamentary Committees in 1852 and 1853 have attested:—

In Bengal the ryot will be found to live all his days on rice, and to go covered with a slight cotton cloth. The demands on him are endless. This prevents the creation of capital, and prolongs the Muhajune, or usurious money-lending system. Bengal is noted for the exuberance and fertility of the crops; but the present condition of the ryot is miserable. His monthly expenditure is from one and a half to three rupees, or from three shillings to six; but there are not five out of every hundred whose annual profit reaches 100 rupees, or 10l. In many instances the earnings of the ryot are not sufficient to provide for his family; his wife and sons are obliged to betake themselves to some pursuit, and assist him with all they can get. He lives generally on coarse rice; and pulse, vegetables, and fish (a mere drug in Bengal) would be luxuries; his bed is composed of a coarse mat and a pillow; his habitation a thatched roof on supports; his property, a plough of wood with an iron sheath at the coulter, two bullocks, and one or two lotahs; he toils from morn till noon, from noon to dewy eve; he is a haggard, poverty-stricken, wretched creature. This is no exaggeration: even in ordinary seasons, and under ordinary circumstances, the ryots fast for days and nights from literal want of food. The inability of the ryot to better his degraded position is increased by his mental abasement. Unprotected, harassed, and oppressed, he has been precluded from the genial rays of intellectuality; his mind is veiled in a thick gloom of ignorance.

Such is the sad condition of millions of men, and it is the condemnation of Government. Wrongs so flagrant call loudly for redress, and it is a powerful argument against annexation that the natives under our rule are rendered thus unhappy. The case of Bengal shows that

while wealth has been accumulated it has been inequitably distributed among the producers of wealth.

Under the old Ryotwarree system the rents were in perpetuity, each field had its separate assessment, and the cultivator had all the benefits of improvements effected by himself. But this just arrangement was departed from in 1802, and now, as stated by Mr. J. W. B. Dykes, in evidence before the Commons, "instead of a fixed rent on fields, a system of assessing the crops was adopted; thus, if a man converts a field of arable land into an orchard of fruit-trees, or if in rice-ground he introduces the cultivation of the cocoa-nut, or araca palm, the original rent is enhanced. Further, under the original system, no one asked what a man did with his land, so long as he paid his rent; but now, before he can dig a well, he must apply to the collector, who sends the village officer to inquire or report, and he and other officials must get fees, and a year elapses, and expense is incurred, before the permission is obtained." Here the certainty of tenure is violated, and improvements are not only obstructed, but taxed. This evil is avoided in the north-west provinces, where the assessment takes effect on the land, not on the crops. The settlement of the land revenue in those provinces was effected by Mr. Robert Meritt Bird with admirable judgment, after he had studied the subject in all its bearings during sixteen years. He took comprehensive and righteous views, holding the balance even between the cultivators, the Government, and the landlord. Taking ninety as the product, out of it he gave sixty to the cultivator, thirteen to the landlord, and seventeen to the State. We have not space to enter into the details of the system, but the results prove its excellence. Mr. Robinson says it has converted "a needy, plundering peasantry into a well-clad, well-fed, well-conducted body of men. Formerly, it was the easiest thing in the world for any clever rascal to assemble a body of plunderers, and attack any one supposed to have property. Now, this cannot be done; the people are well off, and prefer the profits of honest industry, so that the crime of robbery by open violence has almost disappeared in the north-west provinces. It continues rife in Bengal, where the cultivators are all subject to rack-rent." This contrast shows at once the nature of the evil and the nature of the remedy, and, instead of wasting time in protracted inquiry, Government ought at once to act on the principle of Mr. Bird, which has been crowned with such a large measure of success.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARMY OF THE EAST.

The following general order was issued on Wednesday:—

HORSE GUARDS, August 5.

The Queen, having completed the review of the regiments which served in the Army in the East, has commanded her Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief to welcome their return from that arduous service.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to express her admiration of their good order and discipline.

Victorious when opposed to the brave and enterprising enemy with whom it had to contend, the Army has earned the gratitude of the country. The patient endurance of evils inseparable from war, and an instinctive determination to overcome them, are characteristic of the British soldier; and the events of the war have proved that those national virtues have not degenerated during a long previous peace.

The Queen deprecates the loss of many of her best officers and bravest men; but history will consecrate the ground before Sebastopol as the grave of heroes.

By order of his Royal Highness

THE GENERAL COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF;
G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General.

THE 12th Royal Lancers, under the command of Colonel Tottenham, and the 6th Carabiers, under the command of Colonel Jones, were inspected at Canterbury on Saturday morning by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Adjutant-General, Sir G. A. Wetherall, Sir Colin Campbell, and another general officer. In the course of the inspection his Royal Highness addressed the officers and men. He was understood to express his high gratification at the appearance of the two regiments—old comrades in arms—and the pleasure he felt in again meeting them. He was sure they would prove themselves worthy of the high opinion that had always been entertained of them. His best wishes would accompany them to India, and he hoped to see them safely return again to their native land. The two regiments then retired in succession of troops, and the illustrious visitors proceeded to the mess-room of the Lancers, where they partook of a hasty luncheon, and then left for town. The first portion of the Carabiers are about to leave for India.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *London Gazette* was published on Monday, announcing that her Majesty has been pleased to grant her Royal license and permission to various officers and men in her Majesty's military and naval service to accept and wear the insignia of the several classes of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, which the Emperor of the French had conferred upon them as a mark of his approbation of their distinguished services before the enemy during the late war. The *Gazette* publishes the names of the individuals upon whom the honour was conferred.

DEATH OF A SCOTS GREY ON THE MARCH.—Robert Lockhart, a private in the Scots Greys, died suddenly on the march between Farnham and Wokingham on Wednesday week. Lockhart's horse, having a sore back, was not allowed to be ridden, the rules of the service requiring the deceased to lead it the whole distance, namely, about seventeen miles. After proceeding about four miles Lockhart complained of fatigue, and confessed to the farrier-major that he and a comrade had been up drinking all the previous night. Having arrived within two miles and a half from Wokingham, Lockhart fell down on the road, quite unable to proceed a step further, when two men were directed to remove him to a plantation lying out of the thoroughfare. Lockhart was left unattended for the space of an hour, and expired in that brief interval. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned the following verdict:—"That Robert Lockhart died from suffocation, brought on by over fatigue, being compelled by his superior officers to march a very long distance under a burning sun."

We believe it is at present intended that the troops to be permanently encamped at Aldershot will consist of a brigade of cavalry of four regiments, and two divisions of infantry, each made up of two brigades of three battalions. The first division, as at present intended, will comprise three battalions of the Guards (1st of the Grenadiers, 2nd of the Coldstreams, and 2nd of the Scots Fusiliers), in one brigade, under Major-General J. R. Craufurd; and the three battalions of the Rifle Brigade, in another, under the command of Colonel Lawrence, the senior regimental officer, who will have the rank of Major-General. This division will, we believe, be commanded by Lord Rokeby, who had the first division of the Crimean Army under his direction. The second division will consist of six battalions of the Line, of which the 7th and 23rd Fusiliers, the 88th, Connaught Rangers, and, we believe, the 13th and 33rd Regiments will form a portion. Sir James Yorke Scarlett will command the cavalry. With Artillery and Land Transport, the total number of men on the ground will generally be about 14,000. Sir Colin Campbell's command at Shorncliffe will comprise three regiments of cavalry and six battalions of infantry. The Inniskilling Dragoons, with the 41st and 44th, and the 42nd, 79th, and 93rd Highlanders, will be among the corps encamped there. In Dublin there will be a cavalry brigade of four regiments, and six infantry regiments in two brigades. At the Curragh the force will be of similar strength. Fermoy, we believe, is destined to be the principal military station in the south of Ireland; but we do not hear what precise arrangements are yet made respecting the forces to be quartered there. In the four principal camps above enumerated accommodation will be provided for thirty battalions of infantry out of the forty-one constituting the home establishment, and for fifteen of the twenty-two regiments of cavalry not employed in India.—*Globe*.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A MISSISSIPPI EDITOR.—The *Yazoo* (Mississippi) *American Banner* is owned by Mrs. Harriett N. Prewett. This lady has secured the services of a "political editor," whom she thus announces:—"We have the pleasure of announcing to the readers of the *American Banner* that Mr. John T. Smith, an able writer and a zealous American, who has been connected with the Mississippi press for fourteen years, has been engaged to take charge of the political department of this paper during the canvass. Mr. Smith, though a remarkably courteous and amiable gentleman, has fought five duels, killing his man every time. He brings into the political canvass, besides a general stock of political information and zeal for the cause, two bowie-knives, one of Parson Beecher's Sharpe's rifles, two six-shooters, and sundry canes and shillaghs, not to speak of two pair of brass knuckles. We bespeak for Mr. Smith a cordial reception of the pressgang. P.S. Mr. Smith brings into the service a ferocious pair of whiskers and a diabolical moustache, which will carry dismay into the ranks of the adversary. He has not yet arrived at his post. His daguerotype, by the way, may be seen at Gurney's, taken in the inimitable style of that artist. N.B. Challenges received from nine o'clock a.m. to three p.m."

A LIVERPOOL CORPORATION AGENT IN LONDON.—The Town Council of Liverpool have decided to appoint an agent, whose salary shall not exceed 600l. a year, to reside permanently in London, to transact the corporation common law and Chancery business under the direction of the Town Clerk. A great saving is expected to result from this appointment.

BARKER'S PICTURE OF "THE ALLIED GENERALS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL."

WE believe that since the Siege of Troy there has scarcely been a military operation in which the words "war" and "siege" have been so completely convertible terms as during the late campaign on the shores of the Euxine. Many important sieges there have no doubt been, and success or failure always counted for much. Such was the case at Belgrade and Peterwardein, and in recent times at Mayence and Mantua, Badajos and San Sebastian. But in the campaign of the Crimea the whole question of war or peace resolved itself into the fate of Sebastopol. So long as that place was untaken the Russian defence was considered successful, and the Allies baffled; but on its fall peace speedily followed.

The magnitude of the interests at stake, involving no less than the maintenance or surrender of the Oriental policy of the Emperor Nicholas; the large armies engaged in the conflict—on the one side the largest of the military Powers of the Continent, on the other the formidable armies and skilful generals of France; the vigorous land and sea forces of Britain; the troops of Turkey, led by a thorough master of the art of war; and those of Sardinia, whose alacrity to share the common danger cannot be too highly praised—enhance to posterity the interest of a conflict which was not partial but European.

It is, therefore, with peculiar interest that we have seen Mr. Barker's picture of "The Allied Generals before Sebastopol;" the more so as, although invention may have had play in the composition, yet the accurate photographic basis carries with it to posterity an assurance of absolute correctness, both of the outlines of the landscape and of the features of the commanders which could not be counted on with certainty before the invention of this admirable mechanism.

We have here the well-known heights overlooking the historic towers of this renowned fortress, with the sea which bore the largest armament ever transported on its bosom by a single fleet at a single voyage; and grouped in the foreground all those men, some now high in honour, others gone to their eternal sleep, whose names were in every mouth during that momentous year which began with the disembarkation in the Crimea and the fall of Sebastopol. At first sight we scarcely recognise that Lord Raglan whose step was so brisk and whose old age was so green before the operations commenced; but we were informed by those who had seen him since that his haggard, altered, and careworn look is accurately given. In the resemblances of Lord Lyons, who conducted the delicate and puzzling operation of transport and disembarkation; of Sir John Burgoyne, who, with the eye of genius and science combined, first indicated the true point of attack; and of many other officers well known to all our readers, the artist has been successful in most. In some, such as that of Lord Burghersh, strikingly felicitous. Omer Pacha is admirable, but the Ismael Pacha given bears no resemblance either to the Hero of Kalafat or to the other Ismael who was chief of staff to Omer Pacha. Of the resemblances of Marshal Pelissier, and Generals Canrobert and Bosquet, we cannot judge, not having had the pleasure of seeing the originals. But where is the figure of General Sir Hugh Rose, who so actively and intelligently maintained the communications between the French and English armies; how, also, does it happen that Sir George Brown, who was in the foreground of the hottest operations, is somewhat in the background of the picture?

We might prolong the list of officers and celebrities; suffice it to say that the picture comprises every conspicuous person, from Evans and Windham, to Prince Napoleon and General Della Marmora, not forgetting Mr. Russell, the eloquent and indefatigable correspondent of a leading morning journal.

In general plan the picture resembles the celebrated one representing the negotiators of the Peace of Westphalia, but the photographic accuracy of basis renders it, we think, more valuable to posterity. As a work of art the painter has got over the difficulty of a crowd of people on one plain with considerable success. He has palliated an evil inseparable from his object; but that object, the agglomeration of a multitude of portraits, is fatal to a work of pure art. It is, therefore, as a chronicle of a great epoch on canvas that this picture is valuable not only to the present but to succeeding generations.

At the SURREY GARDENS M. Jullien is providing a constant succession of interesting novelties. On Tuesday evening a band of Zouave Trumpeters made their appearance for the first time in London, and excited great admiration. They are about twenty in number, remarkably fine men, attired in the picturesque uniform of the celebrated troops to which they belong; and nearly all of them are decorated with the Crimean medal. They executed a number of military pieces, and took part in a new quadrille, composed by M. Jullien, which bears their name, and contains a number of trumpet-calls, signals, and other striking effects, which they produce by their instruments. Their style of playing is full of martial fire and impetuosity, while the tones of their instruments are often exquisitely pure and beautiful. They were applauded with the utmost enthusiasm. A young violoncello-player named Demunck executed a solo very admirably, and with great success. Nothing can be more exhilarating than the appearance of these beautiful gardens, crowded every evening with gay company, enjoying themselves to the utmost during this lovely season, and listening to the delightful performances of excellent artists. On the evening we have mentioned, Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Kate Rance, Mdle. Rols, and Signor Ferrari were present.

THE FACILITIES OF STEAM.—Just as the India mail-packet *Avia* was preparing to leave Southampton for Alexandria, on Tuesday last, an American gentleman rushed into the docks and requested a passage to Calcutta, which was immediately provided him. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that he had arrived at Liverpool on the previous day from New York, by the Royal Mail steamer *Africa*, after a voyage of ten days, having travelled a distance of 3000 miles, and afterwards proceeded to London, where he remained a few hours. Should he reach his destination in the usual time occupied in the transmission of the mails by the ships of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, he will have accomplished nearly 12,000 miles in 47 days; thereby showing an average of continuous travelling of nearly 11 miles per hour, or about 260 miles every 24 hours; in fact, a distance greater than half the circumference of the earth. It will be remembered, with the exception of about 500 miles, the entire distance has to be performed by water.

EAST INDIAN POTENTATES.—The Rajah of Rumpore, who arrived at Southampton in the *Euxine* the other day, is a handsome young man, dressed in most gorgeous fabrics. The sword he wears is worth upwards of 1000l. He visits England on account of some dispute with the East India Company. The Queen Dowager and her apparent of the kingdom of Oude, with their numerous retinue, were to have come in the *Euxine*; but room could not be found for them on board that steamer, and they are remaining at Cairo until the next packet. The Queen lost a jewel-case overboard at Suez, which, amongst other valuables, contained a necklace worth 10,000l. Divers were endeavouring to fish it up from the Red Sea. She presented Captain Black, of the steamer *Bengal*, which conveyed her to Suez, with 1000 rupees, and every other officer of the ship with 500 rupees each. She also munificently compensated a seaman of the *Bengal* who had fallen overboard. She has with her immense treasures, and is going to contest in the British Parliament, with Lord Dalhousie and the East India Company the justice of the dethronement of her son She and all her suite will arrive in Southampton in about a fortnight.

THE LAST OF THE GREEK BRIGADES.—The *Monitor Grec* of the 31st July brings full details of the destruction of the combined remnants of the four robber bands, headed by the celebrated Davélio, and by those other chiefs named Zaphiris, Beloulias, and Phountoukis. The brigands, closely pursued from mountain to mountain, turned to bay at last, and fortified themselves on a small hill, said to be the very spot where Oedipus slew Laius. Surrounded by troops and armed civilians, they defended themselves with great courage. Night approaching, a Lieutenant named Mégas, who had been under a suspicion of conniving at their misdeeds, and who, to dissipate this, had devoted himself to their pursuit, and had been the first to get upon their track, saw the necessity of putting an end to the contest, lest the darkness should favour the robbers' escape. Sword in hand he sprang into the intrenchment occupied by Beloulias, but was wounded in the act, and quickly dispatched. His example, however, stimulated the others, who swarmed over the brigands' defences, and put the whole twenty-three to the sword, with the exception of four, who were wounded and made prisoners. There was great joy at Athens in consequence of the extermination of these formidable banditti, and some of the papers speak of the affair with almost as much enthusiasm as if a battle had been fought and won. The Queen sent 2000 drachmas to the widow of Mégas, to whom and to her children it is proposed to grant a pension.

THE ESTERHAZY DIAMONDS.—A fact, which will give some idea of the splendour with which Prince Paul Esterhazy is to appear at Moscow, is, says the *Cologne Gazette*, that each of the six horses reserved exclusively for his personal use, is valued at from 8000 to 1000 florins (the florin is worth something over 2f). The cloth of his favourite horse is a tiger's skin, the edges of which are ornamented with brilliants, and on which his family arms are designed in diamonds. This luxury will be understood, when we mention that the diamonds of the Esterhazy family represent a greater value than all the other property put together.

* "An Account of the Land Revenue of British India." By Francis Horsley Robinson. London: W. Thacker and Co., 1856.

COUNTRY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 6, 1856.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 151 feet above sea level.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Rain in Inches.	Mean Temperature of the Night.	Amount of Dew (0-10).	Mean amount of Cloud (0-10).
July 30	30.078	79.7	59.7	67.3	0.000	63.9	6.4	0.5
" 31	30.117	82.0	55.6	68.9	0.000	66.5	6.4	0.5
Aug. 1	30.057	92.5	59.8	75.2	0.000	69.0	6.8	1.0
" 2	29.963	91.5	60.8	74.6	0.000	69.3	6.9	0.5
" 3	29.957	86.3	59.5	71.8	0.000	66.6	6.5	0.0
" 4	30.068	79.5	56.5	66.3	0.000	61.6	6.1	1.0
" 5	30.147	80.0	52.0	63.7	0.000	56.5	5.7	0.0
Mean	30.055	81.5	57.7	69.7	0.000	64.8	6.3	0.7

The Range of Temperature during the Week was 40.5°.

The Weather was remarkably fine and hot, with very little cloud, and no rain.

The Direction of the Wind was west on the 30th and 31st, changing on the 1st to E.N.E., and remaining between E.N.E. and E. during the remainder of the week.

The Temperature was higher than it had been in any year from 1810, except in 1852, when it reached 1° higher, on one day only. The only years that it has reached 90° have been in 1846 and 1852. Several large meteors were seen during the week, and many smaller ones.

E. J. LOWE.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the British Association commenced at Cheltenham on Wednesday. Notwithstanding the intense heat of the weather a great number of persons have visited the town, where the local subscription-list amounts to 1200. The president for the ensuing year is Dr. Daubeny, F.R.S., Professor of Botany in the University of Oxford. The first general meeting was held at eight o'clock in the evening, when the retiring president, the Duke of Argyll, resigned the chair, and Dr. Daubeny delivered an address as president elect. On Thursday evening there was a *conversazione* and musical promenade at the Pittville Spa, commencing at half-past seven o'clock. On Friday (yesterday) evening, at half-past eight, Colonel Sir H. Rawlinson, F.R.S., was to deliver a discourse in the College on "Recent Discoveries in Assyria and Babylonia; with the results of cuneiform research up to the present time." This evening, at eight o'clock, there will be a *conversazione* at the Assembly-rooms. On Monday evening, at half-past eight, W. R. Grove, Esq., F.R.S., will deliver a discourse in the College on the "Correlation of Physical Forces." On Tuesday evening, at half-past five, the members will dine together in the Music-hall of the Royal Old Wells—the president, Professor Daubeny, in the chair. The concluding general meeting will take place in the College, on Wednesday, at three o'clock. The proceedings of the general committee and the grants of money sanctioned by it will then be detailed. There is to be a grand floral exhibition on Wednesday afternoon, at the Royal Old Wells, in compliment to the Association, which will then have finished its labours.

VISIT OF LORD PALMERSTON TO MANCHESTER.—The exhibition with which the new building for the Mechanics' Institution is to be opened will be inaugurated on Tuesday, the 9th September; and we have much gratification in announcing that Lord Palmerston has promised positively to be present on the occasion, and that he will deliver what may be called the "inaugural address." This will be, in reality, his Lordship's first visit to the "capital of the north;" for although his Lordship, we believe, passed through our city some twenty or thirty years ago, he has never yet made any stay here, and has thus never had an opportunity of coming in contact with the "men of Manchester," or of making himself acquainted with the industrial establishments which have made Manchester what she is, and so greatly promoted the commerce of the country.—*Manchester Guardian*

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The nineteenth anniversary of this flourishing society, which is supported by all the Wold landlords, with the Earl of Yarborough as president, and the great Wold tenants, took place on the 29th ult., when there was a great show of Short-horns and sheep, and an excellent entry of both draught horses and hunting stock. The Earl of Yarborough's prize for the best hunting gelding or filly, won by Mr. W. J. Nicholson, of Grimblethorpe, was a beautiful whip, manufactured expressly for the occasion by Mr. Callow, of Park-lane; having embossed round the pommel five well-bred foals, and at the top a model of a colt's first shoe. From a letter addressed to the Vice-President we learn that Lord Yarborough has sailed in his yacht for the Orkneys and Shetlands, and will cruise in those seas as long as the fine weather lasts. The noble Earl's health having already much benefited from sea excursions, he hopes to pass the autumn and winter at Brocklesby.

BULWER LYTTON TO THE SCHOOLBOYS.—Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton addressed an eloquent speech to the scholars of Bishop Stortford High School at the annual festival last week. He urged them to high aspirations, and spoke of that desire of distinction which led the rank and file of the English soldier up the heights of Alma:—"They did not hear the roar of the cannon, to whose very jaws they marched on with unflinching tread; they only heard the whisper at their hearts, 'And if we do our duty this day, what will they say of us in England?' (Cheers.) Ay, and when a boy sits down resolutely to his desk—puts aside all idle pleasure, faces every tedious obstacle—firmly bent upon honourable distinction, it is the same elevating sentiment which whispers to him—'And if I succeed, what will they say of me at school?' or, a dearer motive still, 'What will they say of me at home?' (Loud cheers.) Boys, when I look at your young faces, I could fancy myself a boy once more! I go back to the day when I, too, tried for prizes, sometimes succeeding, sometimes failing. I was once as fond of play as any of you; and, in this summer weather, I fear my head might have been more full of cricket than of Terence or even Homer; but still I can remember that, whether at work or play, I had always a deep though a quiet determination that, sooner or later I would be a somebody or do a something (Cheers). That determination continues with me to this day; it keeps one hope of my boyhood fresh, when other hopes have long since faded away. And now that we separate, let it be with that hope upon both sides—on my side, upon yours—that, before we die, we will do something to serve our country, that may make us prouder of each other; and, if we fail there, that at least we will never wilfully and consciously do anything to make us ashamed of each other."

MR. C. MATHEWS.—In the Lancaster Insolvent Debtors' Court, last week, Mr. Charles Mathews, the comedian, and late lessee of the Lyceum Theatre, appeared on his petition to be discharged. The debts were £7814, and, after deducting the claims without value, and others more than once entered, the *bona fide* debts were £5511, incurred from June, 1844. The insolvency was attributed to the unfortunate speculation in the Lyceum Theatre, and also to having renewed old debts under the bankruptcy, in which, it will be remembered, Mr. Mathews obtained a first-class certificate. A loss of £6000, by the illness of Madame Vestris, was stated on the proceedings. Mr. Mathews was declared entitled to the benefit of the Act, and ordered to be discharged forthwith. It was stated that, from March, 1855, to July, 1856, Mr. Mathews had earned professionally the sum of 10,330l.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL DURING JULY.—In the past month there has been an increase in the number of emigrants who have left Liverpool of 3000, as compared with the corresponding eight months of last year. During July of this year the departures (under the Emigration Act) were to the United States, nineteen ships, carrying 106 cabin and 6417 steerage passengers; to Canada, one ship, carrying 3 cabin and 415 steerage passengers; to New South Wales, one ship, carrying 4 cabin and 316 steerage passengers; to Victoria, seven ships, carrying 46 cabin and 1872 steerage passengers—a total of twenty-eight ships, 159 cabin and 9050 steerage passengers, of whom 2842 were English, 615 Scotch, 2716 Irish, and 410 foreigners. Of the 918 who went to Australia, 1115 were English, 237 Scotch, 423 Irish, and 91 were foreigners. Of vessels not coming under the operation of the act (such as mail-steamer, &c.) there were dispatched to the United States seventeen ships, with 965 passengers; to Canada, four ships, with 555 passengers; to New Brunswick, one ship, with 22 passengers; to Nova Scotia, one ship, with 16 passengers; to New South Wales, one ship, with ten passengers; to Victoria, one ship, with five passengers; to Africa, one ship, with 23 passengers; to West Indies, one ship, with nine passengers; making altogether twenty-seven ships and 1605 passengers; or a total emigration for the month of 10,814 passengers carried in fifty-five vessels.

THE MUTINY AT NENAGH.—Eleven civilians, labourers and mechanics, have been arrested and committed to Nenagh gaol on a charge of taking part with the Tipperary Militia, and inciting them to violence on the occasion of the late mutiny. One of the persons sent for trial is described as clerk of the chapel.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A railway collision, which caused serious injuries to several persons, but fortunately no loss of life, occurred about two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at the Albion station, upon the Stour Valley branch of the London and North-Western Railway, near Birmingham. At the hour named, the third-class train from Liverpool ran into a goods-train, and a fearful collision was the consequence. How the two trains were on the same line of rail, or to whom the blame of the accident, in broad daylight, is to be attributed, are matters for future investigation. The shock is described as being fearful. The passengers were forcibly thrown against each other, and many suffered considerable personal injury. One lady had her leg broken, and from twenty-five to thirty passengers received violent contusions of the head, face, legs, &c.

REPRESENTATION OF MALDON.—No fewer than five gentlemen have already announced their intention of contesting this borough at the general election, namely, Mr. Peacocke and Mr. Branley Moore, the present members (both Conservatives); Mr. Thomas Sutton Western, of Kelvedon; Mr. J. J. Mechi, of Tiptree Hall; and Mr. McEnteer, the barrister—all Liberals.

SUNDAY BANDS IN MANCHESTER.—The Manchester Town Council was occupied from soon after eleven o'clock to a late hour in the afternoon of Wednesday debating propositions having for their object the exclusion of bands of music from the people's parks of that city on Sundays. The friends of Sunday music are very numerous in Manchester, and take a deep interest in the question, but their opponents are also numerous and powerful, and determined to employ all the power they have in accomplishing the object in view.

NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.—The Master in Chancery (Richards) has appointed Mr. Goodchap, of Walbrook-house, to inquire into the titles of the allottees to the Minister Lovell estate, the project of the late Feargus O'Connor, and to ascertain the amount of capital and labour expended by them with a view to their compensation.

A RELIC OF JOHN SADLEIR.—We have heard, says the *Limerick Observer*, from a correspondent on whose accuracy we place full reliance, that the silver crenel-jug out of which John Sadleir drank the poison has been sold for 36l. 7s.

A WEALTHY BEGGAR.—While one of the rural police, on a beat in the upper part of the county of Aberdeen, was going his round a few days ago, he came upon a travelling man about sixty years of age, who, he found, had been giving himself out as John Graham, a crofter on the Hill of Kintore. He was going about from house to house with a tale of distress, to the effect that he had lost his only cow a short time ago, and was endeavouring to raise a little money wherewith to purchase another. With this story he had succeeded in imposing on several persons. When taken before a magistrate he gave another name. On being searched, there were found in his breast-pocket a bank deposit receipt for 420l., 19l. in bank-notes, and between 3l. and 4l. in silver.

VICISSITUDES OF A CHARTIST LEADER'S FAMILY.—Dr. P. M. McDowell, one of the Chartist leaders, was in 1823 sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in Chester Castle, and while there he fell in love with the gaoler's daughter. On his liberation he and she proceeded to Glasgow, and were married according to the law of Scotland. They then journeyed about from place to place, spending two years in France; and after a life of vicissitude in this country he proceeded to Australia in 1851, where he died, shortly after his arrival, leaving a widow and four children in a destitute condition. With the assistance of some charitable persons they returned to England, and became chargeable to the parish of Everton, Liverpool, by the overseers of which they were removed to Tottington, near Ilury, on the ground that, through her husband, she had obtained a settlement upon that parish. Against this removal the overseers of Tottington appealed. The appeal was sustained, and the original order quashed.

EXECUTION AT LEWES.—Murdock, the man who murdered the gaoler at Hastings, was hanged at Lewes on Tuesday last. Some sympathy was manifested in the public mind on his behalf, and the recommendation of the jury for mercy on the ground that they did not believe it was the culprit's intention to commit murder, but merely to incapacitate the gaoler from making any resistance to his escape from custody, met with general approval. All attempts, however, to arrest the judgment of death proved fruitless.

TWO CHILDREN POISONED BY THEIR MOTHER, AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERESS.—The quiet little village of West Leake, Nottinghamshire, was thrown into a great excitement on the 1st instant by the report that the wife of a labourer had poisoned two of her children, and had hung herself from a beam after perpetrating the terrible deed. The elder child still existed when discovered, though but faint hopes were felt for its recovery. The mother and the baby were both beyond human aid when the doctor arrived. Both the man and his wife bore a very high character in the village; but of late the wife is said to have been in a melancholy, despairing way about her spiritual state.

MURDER OF TWO GIRLS.—A double murder was committed last Sunday morning, about five miles from Dover, by a man, named Seale Redenies, a Neapolitan, in the 4th company of the 2nd battalion, 2nd Regiment British-Swiss Legion, now stationed at Shorncliffe. Redenies, it appears, has for some time been paying his addresses to a young girl of eighteen, named Caroline Back. On Saturday evening he called at the house of her parents, who are working people, residing in Albion-place, Dover, and stayed there until three o'clock next morning. It appears that during the evening Redenies quarrelled with Caroline, and accused her of carrying on a correspondence with a sergeant of the same regiment. He, however, prevailed upon her to consent to go with him to the camp to spend the day, accompanied by her younger sister, Maria. The bodies of both the girls were found on Sunday morning, about eight o'clock, in a hollow close by a footpath leading to Folkestone. The elder sister had received four stabs near the heart and was quite dead. The younger girl, Maria, appears to have struggled hard with her assailant. Several of her fingers were severely cut. The murderer, who had attempted to commit suicide, has been apprehended, and remains in a dangerous state.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES IN THE JUNIOR SCHOOL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

GREEK.—VI. Class: 1, Bywater; 2, Kisch. V. a: Blagden, Th. Hyatt, equal. Equal prize, Steibel. IV. a: 1, Grubbe; 2, Tuppi. A. **LATIN.**—VI. Class: Bywater. V. a: Magnus, L. Roscoe. V. Latin, extra, a: Bates. V. b: Salomons, Albert. IV. a: 1, Key; 2, Hyatt. P. IV. a, extra prize: Brown. III. a: 1, Carpenter, J. E.; 2, Heilmann. Malden. III. b: Brockwell. III. c: Tait. II. a: 1, Walker; 2, Philpot. II. b: Samuel, H. II. c: 1, Grubbe, Seare. I. a: Henriquez, A. I. b: Wilson. I. c: Jessop, L.

FRENCH.—VI. Class: 1, Bywater, Kisch. V. a: Godefroi, H. V. b: Walker. V. c: Merrington, Key. V. d: 1, Barclay; 2, Wetherell, H. IV. a: Norton. IV. b: 1, Carpenter, J. E.; 2, Magnus, P. IV. c: 1, Hunter; 2, Hyatt. IV. d: Barnard. III. a: Waterhouse, E. III. b: Philpot. III. c: Heilmann. III. d: Ince. II. a: 1, Jukes; 2, Lindo. II. b: Moss, P. II. c: Lister, H., Wolf, A. I. a: 1, Millar, D.; 2, Williamson. I. b: Cooper, E.

GERMAN.—VI. Class: 1, Steibel; 2, Schwabe, E., Nathan N. V. a: 1, Bywater; 2, Pretto. IV. a: Martin.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.—I, Blagden, W.; 2, Stiebel; 3, Yarrow; 4, Nathan, N. **ENGLISH.**—History, Geography.—VI. Class: English—1, Gilliland; 2, Magnus, P.; 3, Harding, C. Lower VI. a: Square. V. a: Geography—Martin, C.; Power, E. V. b: Geography—Vallamy, H. V. c: Grecian History—Carpenter, J. E. V. d: English History—Salomons, Albert. IV. a: English—Jessop, R. IV. b: Carpenter, J. E. IV. c: Jukes. IV. d: Hale. IV. a: History—Malden. IV. b: Moss, M. V. c: Jessop, R. IV. d: 1, Carpenter, J. E.; 2, Nathan, N. III. a: English—Heilmann, H. b: Spencer. III. c: History—Philpot. III. b: Henriquez, A. III. a: Geography—Heilmann. III. b: Spencer. II. a: English—1, Pattison; 2, Wilson. II. b: History—1, Harben, E.; 2, Marks. II. c: Geography—1, Hawkes; 2, De Morgan, E. I. a: English—Samuel A. I. b: History—Benison. I. c: Geography—Knight, A.

MATHEMATICS.—VI. Class: 1, Steibel; 2, Gilliland; 3, Grundy. Lower VI. a: 1, Wetherell, H.; 2, Ellis. V. a: 1, Hunter; 2, Magnus, L. Lower V. a: 1, Robson; 2, Waterhouse, E. IV. a: 1, Variens; 2, Jarvis. IV. b: 1, Magnus, P.; 2, Merrington. IV. c: 1, Taylor, J.; 2, Joseph, G. Extra Prize: Bell.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—VI. a: 1, Steibel; 2, Blagden, W. Lower VI. a: 1, Carpenter, W.; 2, Wetherell, H. V. a: Barclay, D. Lower V. a: 1, Robson; 2, Magnus, L.

CHEMISTRY.—VI. a: 1, Carpenter, W.; 2, Goodman, Albert; 3, Wetherell, H. V. a: 1, Blagden, W.; 2, Magnus, L.; 3, Gilliland.

BOOK-KEEPING.—Higher Class: Coxeter. Lower: Moore, E.

ARITHMETIC.—V. Class: Hunter. IV. a: Ellis. IV. b: 1, Gilliland; 2, Magnus, P. Jessop, Robert. IV. c: Dowson, J. IV. d: 1, Cazaly, Jessop, L. IV. e: De Morgan, G. IV. f: 1, Carpenter, J. E., Nesbitt, H. a: Henriquez, A. III. b: 1, King, H.; 2, Spencer. III. c: Crosskey. III. d: Read. II. a: 1, Hogg; 2, Seare; 3, Main. I. a: Wolf, A.

PERSPECTIVE.—VI. Class: Bywater. V. a: Bradbury. IV. a: 1, Yarrow; 2, Waterhouse, E.

DRAWING.—VI. a: Marriner. V. a: Sloper. IV. a: Williamson. III. a: Bilson. A. II. a: Jackson, Albert; Jessop, L. I. a: 1, Peat; 2, Sherlock.

VOCAL PART MUSIC.—1, Seare; 2, Gilliland.

FENCING.—1, Holland, C.; 2, Pretto.

GYMNASTICS.—VI. Class: 1, Dowson; 2, Harding, C.; 3, Holland, C.; 4, Bagshot. V. a: 1, Grubbe; 2, Mair. IV. a: 1, Hogg, W.; 2, Charman.

T. HEWITT KEY, M.A., Head Master.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.—*Canonries.*—the Rev. G. T. Goddard, to an Honorary Canonry in Rochester Cathedral; the Rev. G. F. Lewis, to the Canonry Residency in Worcester Cathedral. *Rectories.*—the Rev. W. Powell, to Pantegau, Monmouthshire; the Rev. R. B. Bourne, to Donhead St. Andrew, Wiltshire. *Vicarage.*—the Rev. T. H. Kersley, to Middleton, near King's Lynn. *Incumbencies.*—the Rev. W. Woolman, to Thorpe Holey, near Rotherham; the Rev. R. J. Burton, to Woodcote, near Newbury.

THE FASHIONS.

TRIM materials for dresses suitable to the summer season have lately been worn in great variety. Perhaps, indeed, barèges and coloured muslins were never more beautiful than they are the present year. They are generally made up with three or more flounces, but sometimes with double skirts; and the favourite corsage has a basque, and is trimmed with cape-like braces, something in the Louis Quinze style.

Mantles of white muslin with runnings of coloured ribbon are much approved; and a mantle of white silk, richly embroidered in white, is peculiarly elegant and suitable for a *fête*. We must, however, mention a dress worn by a young lady at a *déjeuner*, and garden party, which was remarkable for its simple elegance.

The dress was composed of the finest spotted muslin, having three flounces of the same, each flounce being edged with a narrow quilting of net. The mantle, of the same material, was trimmed to correspond, and had bows of pink sarcenet ribbon down the front. The bonnet, likewise of the same muslin, was ornamented with quillings of net and pink moss-roses, and had two lappets of muslin, edged with the quillings of net, hanging from the sides.

Mantles of black silk—or of any quiet colour, but always richly trimmed—are made in great variety. There is one of vert d'Isly, ornamented with a rich trimming of black net and stamped velvet, quilled ribbon and fringe. Also, one of brown silk, trimmed with a mixture of black lace and black velvet, headed with a sort of bugle braid.

Jackets of various sorts are found very useful and becoming. A very pretty one is of white lace, having runnings of narrow black velvet; and the thick white marsala jackets trimmed with *broderie Anglaise*, continue to be much worn with coloured skirts. Being so much thicker than lace or muslin, they are very suitable for ladies who, though not suffering particularly from heat, like to look cool as well as to be cool during the warm weather.

There is little that is new to mention as regards evening dresses; but we must describe a sort of corsage-berthe, which is a very convenient appendage, as, with a variation of ribbons, it may be worn with any dress. It is composed of white lace, the corsage-shape being formed of rows of insertion lace, with puffings of net between them. These insertion-bands form a stomacher, and their pass over the shoulders like braces, from which proceed complete short sleeves of lace and puffings of net. Rows of the insertion-lace pass across the body something in the Swiss style, and long lappets of lace hang from the waist. The whole is profusely trimmed with runnings and loops of narrow black velvet, and covers the entire body of the dress.

There is little change in the shape of the bonnets, though some variety of style in the trimming is constantly arising. There is a charming bonnet of white tulle with runnings of lilac ribbon, it being otherwise trimmed with black lace and bunches of violets.

A white chip bonnet is trimmed with white blonde and choice flowers of any brilliant hue.

A bonnet of white straw is covered with a trelis of narrow black velvet, and has a large bow of scarlet velvet ribbon edged with black lace. A blonde cap inside with Michaelmas daisies, blackberries, and red currants.

A bonnet of Eugénie blue silk, is richly trimmed with black velvet and black lace, and has dark berries inside and out.

A very pretty fancy straw, is trimmed with blue sarcenet ribbon and blue feathers; chamomile flowers inside arranged so as to form a sort of coronet.

A white crape bonnet is trimmed with white ribbon, blonde, and blue feather fringe.

Sometimes the bonnets are composed of a mixture of fancy straw and puffings of white tulle, the latter crossed with chenille trimming. These bonnets have usually little other decoration than a large bow of ribbon behind of the same colour as the chenille, and flowers to correspond next the face.

Head-dresses are made in great variety. A very handsome one is composed of two deep falls of white blonde, intermingled with black velvet, and pink and white roses are placed at each side.

Another is formed of a trelis of blue ribbon, which fits to the head, and has a fall of white blonde partially covering it. White blonde comes forward on the forehead, and at the sides are black lace lappets and puffings, intermixed with blue convolvuluses and green leaves.

[For the above information we are indebted to the courtesy of Madame EINSTEIN DE VY, 73, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.]

THE Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Earl of Clarendon, has appointed Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P., to be one of the magistrates for the county of Hertford.

BURNING OF A LIVERPOOL SCREW-STEAMER.—A despatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the Liverpool underwriters:—"Lisbon, July 29. The *Italian*, screw-steamer, Capt. Hamilton, from Liverpool to Genoa, was discovered to be on fire in the forehold off Cape Finisterre, when the hatches were battened down, and she made for this port. She arrived last evening, still on fire, and she was run aground. The engines have been playing upon her all night, and she has now fifteen feet of water in her, leaving only three to be filled up; but the fire is still burning."

CREMORNE GARDENS.—On Thursday (last week) Mr. Simpson, the indefatigable proprietor of these gardens, introduced, on the occasion of his benefit, some emblematic novelties, including two obelisks, forty feet high, surmounted with a crown, the initials V. R. and N. E., and the words "Cremorne welcomes Peace;" the whole in Deffries's crystal spangles, lighted from behind with gas. This successful novelty is exhibited nightly.

The heat in the south of France is described by the local journals as exceedingly great. At Marseilles, on Saturday, at noon, the thermometer marked in the shade, and with a northern aspect, a little over 93 degrees of Fahrenheit.

VIEW ON THE KENSINGTON-GORE ESTATE

It would be difficult to name any locality round London upon which so many great interests are hereafter likely to be concentrated as upon the Kensington-gore Estate, should it finally become the site of a National Gallery, and the seat of a great scheme of Art-Education. The accompanying Sketch was taken about six months since, during the formation of the fine road which has been made in a line from the Bell and Horns livery towards the west. Starting from the above-mentioned tavern (now rebuilt), a place which many artists will remember for its picturesque appearance some years ago, on the right-hand side is the iron building intended for the Museum of Produce, &c. From here a new road branches towards the north. This has been made through some delightful spots, so picturesque and beautiful that two years ago many persons if placed there would scarcely think that they were so close to the bustle and tumult of London. Along the sides of this road, which branches off a little to the right hand of the houses and trees shown on the right-hand side of the sketch, will be built a row of first-class houses, with gardens, &c.

One of the white houses in the distance between the cottages is Gore House. On a line with it are the terraces, &c., which stretch towards Kensington. On the west side rows of streets are extending from the suburbs towards London, which have only been stopped by the purchase of the piece of land shown in the engraving.

THE REPAINTING OF THE DOME OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

IN THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for December 24, 1853, we described at some length the very ingenious arrangement provided by Mr. E. T. Harris, in the spring of that year, for the repainting of Sir James Thornhill's pictures in the inner dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. The first pole of the requisite construction was raised on the 1st of March; and the great work has just been accomplished, before describing which it may be as well to quote our details of the construction—"It consists of platforms suspended one above the other in the dome, so that the cleaning of the paintings and the repainting of the stucco can be executed simultaneously. From the main cornice above the Whispering Gallery are thrown out a certain number of poles 32 feet long, the thick ends resting on the cornice, and some of them (three out of five) secured by bolts through the wall of the dome. At the other end these are

secured to a cross pole which is carried by three wire ropes passing through the eye of the cupola and secured to the main timbers of the outer dome. There is a stout flooring of boards upon the poles, and an inclosure round its edge about three feet high. At a height of thirty feet above this floating platform there is a second platform of similar construction, and then, at another thirty feet, a third. Upon the first platform is a scaffold consisting of five pairs of shears, each constructed of two half poles lashed together at the top; and thus the whole height of the dome for one-eighth of its extent is commanded. The height of the platform from the pavement is 160 feet, and from the same to the centre of the inner dome 220 feet.

Mr. Parris, *in limine*, found that repainting, not restoration, of Sir James Thornhill's pictures was indispensable; whilst twenty-five feet all round the dome was so far perished as to require plastering afresh (with lime, sand, and puzzolano), the old plaster being cut down to the brickwork. The replastering and the repainting thus proceeded: when one quarter of the picture had been repainted, the platforms were shifted, the lower one being used for the plastering; and baskets were employed throughout for the painting, as they did not offer any obstruction to the light coming up from the circle of the windows above the Whispering Gallery. Mr. Parris soon found that the pictures were originally painted by Thornhill much lighter than they appeared after the lapse of years, and that the boiled oil with which they were worked had changed. In repainting them Mr. Parris used an encaustic medium, his own "marble medium." Our readers may recollect that in our previous account of this interesting artistic labour we illustrated the interior of the dome, with the position of the platforms and the pictures, as well as the perils of the painter; and we have given separate engravings of the eight pictures, showing the merits of Thornhill's compositions in all the distinctness in which Mr. Parris has just succeeded in reproducing them. Well do we remember watching the same artist's great work, nearly thirty years since, of painting the view of London at the Colosseum, in the Regent's-park, and of reconciling the various grades of genius which Mr. Horner had employed upon that vast picture. For his share in this work Mr. Parris received great praise: indeed, the success of the picture mainly depended upon his conciliatory touch. But his labour in St. Paul's Cathedral has been altogether a work of greater peril of accomplishment; and, upon the completion of the first of Thornhill's pictures ("Paul and Barnabas at Lystra"), and the scaffolding being removed, the spectator could not fail to appreciate the good effect of Mr. Parris's heightening the tone of the subject with as much light and vigour as possible, and carrying the general colour of the stone-work throughout the fabric into the dome.

Our present illustration portrays the painter at his work, in a sketch altogether faithful and free from exaggeration. Our Artist had several times been invited by Mr. Parris to visit him in his aerial studio; but, chiefly through lack of resolution to clamber so



MR. PARRIS REPAINTING SIR JAMES THORNHILL'S PICTURES IN THE INNER DOME OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

high, he deferred his visit until last month, just before the repainting of the pictures was completed; and the labour of the ascent has been well rewarded. "Slung up in a basket," says our Artist, "as I have sketched him, I found Mr. Parris painting away with huge house-painters' brushes, his pots of paint at his feet: a coat covered with a thick mass of dry droppings of colour, canvas overalls on his legs, a thick shawl about his throat, and a skullcap made to cover his ears, and tied under his chin, completed the painter's costume necessary to protect the wearer not only from dirt, but from the gusts of wind which play about the huge vaulted space." This was, indeed, painting under difficulties and discomforts which would have deterred most artists from such an undertaking; but it must be remembered that Mr. Parris had fortified himself by the construction of the requisite scaffold and platforms for his arduous work, and this at no very great cost; since but for this ingenious and economical contrivance Thornhill's picture would, in all probability, have remained to this day obscured "by the accumulated dirt and grime of years." And here we may add that the scaffold, which to the nervous man was sufficiently fearful, was perfect security compared with the basket in which the painter executed his perilous work. Here, in dreary loneliness, for three years was Mr. Parris pent up. Any one who has passed half an hour within the almost blank walls, and upon the floor, of the cathedral, must remember the strange effect which the roar of the great town from without has upon the visitor shut up in the vast church and mausoleum; but, to be slung in an aërie at from 160 to 200 feet high, encircled with gloom broken by cross lights, and the space echoing the slightest noise, must, indeed, have been a mystic position for our painter. Both the mechanical construction of the scaffold and platforms, and the repainting—the means and the end—

The greater part perform'd, achieve the less,

had been for many years the object of Mr. Parris's study, the accomplishment of which entitles him to high praise. Thornhill was appointed by Queen Anne to paint the eight pictures; each is about forty feet in height, the figures are from fourteen to sixteen feet high, and each picture has an elaborate ornamental border or frame, composed of wreaths, vases, cherubs' heads, &c., the repainting of which must have been intense labour, for which Mr. Parris will, doubtless, be, in some degree, rewarded by his name being henceforth associated with the artistic history of the cathedral. The ingenuity, courage, and excellence in the pictorial art which he has evinced throughout the work render it worthy of ample record and illustration in our Journal; and though by Mr. Parris's consummation we lose all immediate hope of the decoration of the inside of the cupola, with "rich and durable Mosaic," as Wren designed it, the repainting of Thornhill's pictures, in their characteristic adornment, relieves the cold and barren stateliness of the interior of the externally magnificent cathedral.



VIEW ON THE KENSINGTON-GORE ESTATE.—THE PROPOSED SITE OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



"THE VILLAGE POSTMAN."—PAINTED BY J. M. CARRICK.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"THE VILLAGE SCHOOL."—PAINTED BY A. RANKLEY.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

"THE VILLAGE POSTMAN."

THERE is no one better known in the district than the village postman. "A stranger to those parts" knows him as they pass each other on the road to be a man of important charge, although his coat is of fustian and his leggings of leather, cut in the most yokel fashion. His gaudier fellows of the cities do their spitting unnoted and unknown to any but the lacqueys and servant-maids who open the door, and wish them now and then at the centre of gravity. Not so the village postman. Every one has a cheery "good day" for him, and he for every one. He is as well known and welcomed at the hall as he is at the cottage, and the mug of home-brewed is never denied to the postman. It is quite as well to be on good terms with him, for no one knows more of what is going on in the village than he does. Do you think if pretty Miss Fanny at the manor-house receives six days a week a letter directed in a bold manly hand, the envelope not "adhesive," but properly sealed with a mild-looking griffin as a crest, that he is not aware she has a lover? To be sure she has, or why does she sit every morning in the old bay-window which commands the path leading from the high-road; and, though affecting to be embroidering a pair of slippers for nobody knows who, never takes a stitch but her pretty hazel eyes look for the advent of the postman? Or, if poor Susan stands at the cottage door each morning as he passes, and still looks after him with glistening eyes if he has shaken his head in token of having no letter for her, or what is better, if she has run down to the garden-gate, with her face one smile, to receive a packet on which her name is rudely scrawled, and sealed with a patch of wax as large as half-a-crown, impressed with a pair of scissors open to indicate "We part to meet again," do you think he does not know that Tom Brown, who was apprenticed to Jackson, the village butcher, is still faithful to his early love, despite the smart caps and pretty faces of the London servants? Or if Mr. Pauperton, the genteel nobody who came to settle in the village last autumn, has many letters with only gum or wafers to fasten them, and the superscription engrossed to look as severe as possible, do you think that he does not know that Mr. Pauperton is in the toils of the lawyers, and will be soon deposed?

Thank God! peace has come again, for during the past two years the postman's task was not always a pleasant one. How many hearts beat quicker when he came! How many paused in their throbbing when he passed by! The well-known hand brought joy before the writer's words were heard or read. The strange, unknown character on the long-expected letter told the story within that all was over, and dreadful war had slain the loved one. Our Engraving to-day may represent such an incident.

It is not always that the country postman arrives at the dignity of a pony. When he does he is sure there is a good reason for it, and that no pair of human legs could go the distance that he has to cover. We wish his labour were less and his pay greater, although it should make the "Post-office return" of smaller importance in the quarter's revenue. The postman, in town and country, is sadly underpaid, to our thinking, considering the trust that is reposed in him and the duties required of him.

"THE VILLAGE SCHOOL."

OUR Engraving represents the interior of one of those temples of learning which are fast becoming of the things of yesterday, though formerly nearly the only schools open to the children of the poor. In their palmy days they were used more frequently as places to which children might be sent to be "out of the way," or be taken care of whilst the parents were about their daily duties, than as an intellectual resort, where the young idea could be taught to shoot. Many of the old ladies who undertook the management of these "day-schools" were eminently unqualified for the task, and not unfrequently (to misquote Byron)—

By teaching others, taught themselves to spell.

Some there were who discharged their trust with honour to themselves and benefit to others. We remember such a one in a small village in Shropshire, and several clever and thriving men and women owe much of their after success to her teaching. She was a pleasant, quiet woman, of some forty years of age when we knew her, and thought it a great privilege to be allowed to take part at the merrymakings with which she rewarded her scholars when their behaviour had merited her approbation. Many a reluctant loiterer on the paths of learning has been tempted forward by the hope of sharing in Mrs. Grayson's holidays. They had little besides her pleasant cheerfulness to make them such happy meetings, for the creature comforts were only slices of seed-cake and draughts of new milk. There was one great day in the year when, permission being obtained from the neighbouring farmers, all the pupils were in the fields at daybreak, gathering cowslips; and when they had collected as many as could be carried conveniently they returned, laden like bees with their yellow treasure, to the school-room, and poured down their loads of flowers on a clean white cloth spread to receive them.

There was another great day, which was the day following, when the pupils assembled to pick the cowslip blossoms from the stems, preparatory to their being made into wine by the skill and labour of the kind schoolmistress.

There was a greater day yet, and that was Christmas-day, when all who had assisted at the gathering of the flowers called at the school to drink a glass of cowslip wine, and wish dear Mrs. Grayson a "Merry Christmas and a happy New Year." Such a contented, peaceful life was hers that those children's honest prayers were heard. No doubt of it. Would it not be as well to introduce a little of Mrs. Grayson's spirit into all our teaching—to give children, whether rich or poor, a childhood that should be pleasant to remember when the selfishness of after-life makes us sometimes distrustful of the existence of good?

M. L.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ALTHOUGH only 164 horses started, and the added money was just about half what is given at Doncaster and York, the meeting at Goodwood was decidedly a successful one. It will long be painfully memorable for that fearful crash, in which eight horses and their riders went down, as if they had been struck by a round-shot. The twenty-five had got very closely packed, and Nat had but just remarked to Bartholomew that they "would have a roughish time of it at the turn," when Chevy Chase slipped up and rolled backwards into the course. Bartholomew and Mundy are still in the Chichester hospital—the former with such severe concussion of the brain that he did not seem to recognise his wife five days after the accident, and the latter with a fractured thigh. Even if their recovery go steadily on, it is very doubtful whether they will ever be able to resume the duties of their very trying profession. Although the stewards and the King have subscribed most handsomely for them, the loss will fall very heavily on Bartholomew, as he was not only first rider for John Scott's stable, which gave him high hopes of winning the St. Leger, on Fazzoletto, but he was getting picked mounts at every meeting of importance, and had already won some five-and-twenty races this season. One of the strangest episodes in the crash was the furious fight which followed it, in a wood hard by, between three of the horses—two of them getting the third down, and almost worrying him to death, before a gipsy-boy succeeded in separating them. Pretty Boy's winning of this race (over which Messrs. Saxon and Barber are said to have netted £20,000) with 7st. 8lb. on his back, is a "great fact" in handicapper annals, which may rank with Alcorn winning the Cambridgeshire, and Foig-a-Ballagh the Cesarewitch; and, if the chestnut had been in the St. Leger, the betting between him, Fazzoletto, Ellington, and Rogerthorpe, would have infused wonderful spirit into the great race of the North. Rogerthorpe showed racing powers of a very high order in the Goodwood Cup, which now graces the sideboard of a learned Baron, and made his own running for two miles out of the two and a half. He is a very level, compact, little horse, but nearly three inches less than Fazzoletto, whose fine stride and blood cannot fail to be served over Doncaster moor.

In consequence of Bartholomew's accident, Nat will, we believe, wear the "black jacket and white cap" on the Leger day, as he did at Epsom, and Newmarket. Blink Bonny maintained her northern supremacy at Goodwood in a canter; and the 3100-guinea Mary Copp was beaten three lengths from the Oaks winner, Mincepie, who gave her 9lb. in a mile. The 1800-guinea yearling, Lord of the Hills, made his maiden appearance in the Molecomb Stakes, and finished between Lambourne and Imperieuse; the former of whom gave him

5lb., and the latter 4lb. He is by no means a large animal, and not so handsome as we expected to find him; but the unflinching style in which he "came again" when his short preparation told upon him convince us that he is a racehorse. Skirmisher is also beginning to show more form, but failed to beat Saunterer, who gave him 8lb. in a rare race at Ripon on Monday.

During the last thirty years the American breeders have exported Priam, Rowton, Zingaree, Cetus, Château Margaux, Margrave, Glencoe, Riddleworth, Buzzard, and a host of others; and they have lately added the five-year-old Scythian, one of the finest sons of Orlando, to the list. If John Day, sen., could have nursed him some three weeks longer at Findon he would have been within an ace of winning the St. Leger, and as it was he scored £6000 for Mr. Padwick in six out of his twelve races. He has been infirm for some time past, and nothing but the successful application of Major's remedy brought him to the post for the Chester Cup last year.

The grand stands will soon miss many a familiar face, which will return to them well bronzed with exposure on the moor and the loch ere the first saddling-bell rings at Doncaster. The meetings for next week are not of a very interesting character, and simply comprise Lewes on Monday; Wolverhampton on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; Reading on Tuesday and Wednesday; Ludlow, Abingdon, and Paisley, on Thursday and Friday; and Tunbridge on Friday; while the Irish meetings are confined to Tramore on Monday and Tuesday.

Canterbury will shortly be the great venue of cricketers. On Monday the counties of Kent and Sussex play their return match there against All England; and "the ball will be kept up" in verity, as on Thursday the Gentlemen of Kent and Sussex meet the Gentlemen of England for their return match, over the same ground. The United All England, which closes its ranks with All England at Canterbury, takes the field on Thursday at Reigate, against sixteen of Reigate (including Martingell and Caffyn); while the All England, on the same day, engage twenty-two of the district at Dardham Downs, near Clifton.

Considering the beauty of the weather, the yachting fixtures for the ensuing week are, so far, remarkably limited, and consist merely of the All Saints, Poplar, and Blackwall Regatta, on Monday; and the Dartmouth Annual Rowing Regatta, the River Sen Amateur Regatta, and the Royal Southern Yacht-club Regatta, on Tuesday. The Royal Belgian Yacht-club Regatta, which will come off on the 18th and 19th of this month, is likely to have a most magnificent bill of fare. Among the races open to all the world is the four-oared prize, which consists of a medal and 800 francs for the first boat, besides prizes of 400, 200, 100, and 50 francs for the next four—enough to tempt numerous quartets of our picked oarsmen over to Antwerp.

RIPON RACES.—MONDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Janet, 1. Courtenay, 2.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Saunterer, 1. Underhand, 2.
Amateur Stakes.—Peace, 1. Leyburn Lass, 2.
Great St. Wilfred Handicap.—The Scotchman, 1. Phoenix, 2.
The Selling Plate did not produce a race.

TUESDAY.

Grand Stand Stakes.—Peto, 1. Johnny Bland, 2.
Great Northern Nursery Plate.—Red, White, and Blue, 1. Siehæus, 2.
Commercial Travellers' Stakes.—Sulpitia, 1. Bonny Lass, 2.
Members' Plate.—Midhope, 1. The Early Bird, 2.
Jockey's Plate.—Assault, 1. Galopier, 2.
Consolation Scramble Handicap.—Notre Dame, 1. Ondine, 2.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RACES.—TUESDAY.

Tradesmen's Plate.—St. Dunstan walked over.
Champagne Stakes.—Oakball, 1. The Duchess of Sutherland, 2.
North Staffordshire Handicap.—Elastic, 1. His Piper, 2.
Ladies' Plate.—St. Dunstan, 1. Lily, 2.
Newcastle Stakes.—Betsey, 1. Dwarf, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Borough Members' Plate.—Amati, 1. Amaryllis f., 2.
Copeland Handicap.—Lance, 1. Whalebone, 2.

BRIGHTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Bristol Plate.—South-Western, 1. Lady Florence, 2.
Brighton Stakes.—Clementina, 1. Tergament, 2.
Brighton Nursery Stakes.—Martinet, 1. Bannockburn, 2.
Second Year of the Fourth Brighton Biennial Stakes.—Bandalore, 1. Aleppo, 2.
Marine Plate.—Bishop of Osnaburg walked over.
Corporation Stakes.—Chow, 1. Fashion, 2.

THURSDAY.

Grand Stand Plate.—South-Western, 1. Raphael, 2.
Brighton Cup.—Adam, 1. Rajah, 2.
Fifth Biennial Stakes.—Bacon, 1. Maid of Athens, 2.
Pavilion Plate.—Sandboy, 1. New Brighton, 2.

DUNMOW FLITCH OF BACON.—Only one happy couple having, in 1856, sent in their claim to the flitch of bacon promised by W. H. Ainsworth, Esq., to those who prove their title to the prize, it is not intended that the ceremony should take place at Dunmow this year. The presentation will be postponed to the summer of 1857, when it is expected that the claimants will be more numerous.

A DESPERATE LEAP.—A fearful accident, resulting in loss of life, occurred on the Guelph branch of the Grand Trunk Railway. On Monday last a gravel train, in passing over a bridge near Galt, had nearly got over, when the engineer felt as if something was giving way behind him, and, looking back, saw that the bridge was sinking and the cars falling into the gulf. With admirable presence of mind he called upon the firemen to loose the break, and, putting on the whole steam of the engine, it gave a leap into the air, and in the violent effort threw itself off the bridge on to the road, carrying the tender and one of the gravel cars with it, and escaped in safety; while twelve heavily-laden cars fell into a gulf not forty feet wide by about twenty deep. Three men who were on the cars were fearfully mutilated, and must have been instantly killed. Terrible as the accident itself really was, it might have been far more serious if the fall of the bridge had been delayed one hour or so longer. The next train which arrived brought a cargo of nearly 300 German emigrants.—*Correspondence of the New York Herald.*

LONDON CORPORATION ACCOUNTS.—On Wednesday were issued the annual accounts of the Chamberlain of the City of London relating to duties and payments, surpluses, Blackfriars-bridge, Bridge house estate, navigation of the River Thames, mooring-chains in the River Thames, police, ward expenses, sewers, sale of coals, duty on coals, and the Clerkenwell Improvement Commission. The amount realised last year under the first head was 153,685l. 15s. 11d., and the expenditure in respect thereof was 21,923l. 16s. 6d.; leaving a surplus of 131,761l. 19s. 5d., which had been handed over to her Majesty's Commissioners of Parks, Palaces, &c., for effecting Public Works and Improvements in the Metropolis. The receipts in the Thames navigation account amount to 41,528l. 19s. 2½d., and the expenditure (for improvements westward of London-bridge), to 26,212l. 9s. 8½d.; leaving a balance of 15,316l. 9s. 6½d. The receipts last year in respect to the City police, amounted to 48,875l. 7s. 6d., which, added to the balance of the former year, made a total of 56,505l. 5s. 11d.; while the police expenditure of the year amounted to 45,326l. 12s. 10d., leaving 11,178l. 13s. 1d. to be carried forward to this year's account. The payments of the year to the Police Superannuation Fund amounted to 2299l. 6s. 11d., of which 82l. 5s. was derived from fines for assaults on the police, and 1122l. 2s. from deductions from the pay of the force for misconduct, sickness, and in respect of the fund itself. The pensions paid during the year amounted to 4714l. 17s., and the balance of 1817l. 3s. 11d. has been applied to the purchase of 1920l. 8s. 4d. New Three per Cent Annuities. The coal-market last year produced 11,306l. 1s. 7d.; while the expenditure of the year in respect of the market was 10,125l. 5s. 4d., which includes an over-paid balance of 517l. 18s. 9d.; and the coal-market surplus in hand amounts to 1180l. 16s. 3d. The coal-duty realised last year 16,922l. 2s. 4d.; the cost of collection was only 60l. 2s., and the drawbacks 1346l. 7s. 8d.; leaving a balance of 15,515l. 12s. 8d., which is included in the surpluses paid to the Commissioners of Parks, Palaces, &c., as before mentioned. The Clerkenwell Improvement Commissioners last year expended 44,616l. 16s. 6d., and their accounts exhibit a balance in hand of 8797l. 16s. 1d.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.—The Gloucestershire Chronicle says—"A strange circumstance has been communicated to us as having lately been revealed in an ancient borough near this city. Several years ago a young man, the son of respectable parents, left home, and as months and years passed away, and nothing was heard of him, his father and mother mourned him as dead. Occasionally, however, a beam of hope would flash across their minds that one day the wanderer would return; and many a toil-worn wayfarer received relief at their hands, with the hope that should their son be still alive, and in distress, some one might be found to minister to his necessities. A few years ago the father died, and a stone was placed on his grave, on which the death of the son was inscribed in addition to that of the father. One day this week, however, the aged mother received a letter from her son, written about two months ago, stating that he had amassed a considerable fortune in the new world of enterprise at the antipodes, and that he hoped, in the course of a few weeks at the furthest, to revisit his native town, when he would pour one-half his wealth into the lap of his mother for the gratification of once more seeing her."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

WE have again to report a very inactive market for all National Securities. During the present week the Money purchases of Stock have been limited, and very few extensive operations have been made for time. Prices have, therefore, slightly receded—more, we believe, from a great increase in the demand for money than from any other cause. The Bank of England has made large advances to the mercantile body; and, in Lombard-street, the rates of discount are on the advance—indeed, they are now nearly up to the Bank minimum. A few first-class bills, having sixty days to run, have been done at 4½; but the more general figure is 4½ per cent for that description of paper.

Nearly or quite the whole of the late arrivals of gold from Australia and America have been taken for France and Germany; and large quantities of silver have changed hands for India at a rise of ¼d. per ounce. Bar qualities are now worth 58. 1½d. per ounce. The imports have been about 320,000l., and we imagine that the exports have quite equalled that amount. The Continental Exchanges, almost generally, are against us, and we understand that the Bank of France is still a buyer of gold to some extent.

On Monday the following quotations were realised for Home Securities:—Three per Cent Reduced, 95½; Three per Cent Consols, both for Money and Time, 95½; New Three per Cent Consols, 96½; Consols, Scrip, 4½ prem.; India Bonds, 20s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 15s. to 19s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½ to 100½. The dealings on Tuesday were trifling:—The Reduced Three per Cent marked 96½ down to 95½; Consols, 95½ to 96½; New Three per Cent, 96½ to 95½; Long Annuities (1850), 3½; Ditto (1855) 18 15-16; Bank Stock, 21½; India Stock, for Account, 23½; Exchequer Bills, 16s. to 20s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 100½. There were very few dealings reported on the following day. Bank Stock was 21½ to 21½. The Reduced Three per Cent marked 96 to 95½; Consols, 95½; New Three per Cent, 96½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 79½; Long Annuities (1850), 3½; Ditto (1855), 18 15-16; India Bonds, 21s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 16s. to 19s. prem. On Thursday no change took place in the Bank rate of interest.—The Consol Market, however, was heavy, and prices fell about ½ per cent. The Three per Cent, for Money, were 95½; and for the September Account, 95½; the New Three per Cent were 96½; and the Reduced, 95½; Bank Stock, 21½; Exchequer Bills, 14s. to 16s. prem.; the Bonds, 100½.

The returns of the note circulation of the United Kingdom, for the four weeks ending on the 5th ult., are as follow:—

Bank of England	£19,504,553
Private banks	3,740,837
Joint-stock banks	3,035,101
Scotland	4,133,110
Ireland	6,179,154
Total	£36,592,755

The above returns show a decrease of 439,313l. in the circulation of notes in England, and an increase of 5442l. in the circulation of the United Kingdom, compared with the corresponding period last year.

The transactions in all Foreign Bonds have been comparatively small. Prices, however, have ruled without material change:—Mexican Three per Cent have marked 2½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 8½; Portuguese Four per Cent, 50½; Russian Five per Cent, 112½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 92½; Chilean, 106; Venezuela Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 33½; Spanish, New Deferred, 24½; Turkish Six per Cent, 104; Turkish Four per Cent, 104½ ex div.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 63½; Dutch Four per Cent, 97½; Guatemala, 60. The report of the Committee of Mexican Bondholders states that the overdue dividends represent 921,748l.; to meet which only 30,349l. is in hand. Some of the revenues in Mexico, formerly set aside to pay the interest on the debt, have been seized by the authorities; hence, the prospect of any payment is a very poor one.

There has been a steady business doing in most Joint-Stock Bank Shares. The following are the leading quotations:—Bank of Egypt, 13½; City, 72 ex div.; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 22; London Chartered of Australia, 22; London and County, 35½; Oriental, 41½; Ottoman Bank, 11½; Union of Australia, 68 ex div.; Union of London, 28½; Western Bank of London, 50.

Most Miscellaneous securities have been steady as to price; but the transactions have been unimportant:—Canada Company's Bonds, 128; Ditto Government Six per Cent, 114½; Crystal Palace, 2½; Electric Telegraph, 96; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 13½; London Omnibus Company, 4½; Mexican and South American, 3½; National Discount Company, 6½ ex new; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 64½; South Australian Land, 36½; St. Katharine's Dock, 88½; Berlin Waterworks, 6; East London, 120; Grand Junction, 78; Lambeth, 95; Kent, 80½; West Mid-dlesex, 100½; Hungerford Bridge, 8; and Vauxhall, 21.

The market for most Railway Shares has been inactive, and prices have not been supported. The changes in them, however, have been trifling. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 4½; Caledonian, 60½; Chester and Holyhead, 17; East Anglian, 17; Eastern Counties, 10½; Great Northern, 98½; Ditto A Stock, 83; Ditto B Stock, 134; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 93½; London and Blackwall, 74½; London and Brighton, 107½ ex div.; London and North-Western, 107½; London and South-Western, 110; Midland, 84½; Norfolk, 56; North British, 37½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 80½; Ditto, York, 62; North Staffordshire, 12½ ex div.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 32; South-Eastern, 73½; South Wales, 80; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 12½; Staines and Woking, 15½; Vale of Neath, 19½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 68.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Shrewsbury and Hereford, 8½; South Staffordshire, 8½; Wear Valley, 34½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties New Six per Cent, 19½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 8; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 126 ex div.; Midland Consolidated, 102.

FOREIGN.—Ceylon B Shares, 2½; Eastern of France, New, 33; East Indian A and B, 23½; Ditto Extension, C, 12½; Ephraïm Valley, 3 prem.; Grand Trunk of Canada, 13½; Great Indian Peninsula, 22½; Great Western of Canada, 25½; Ditto, New, 8½; Madras Five per Cent, 22½; Nanur and Liege, 8½ ex int.; Paris and Lyons, 57½; Ilga and Dumberg, 2½; Sambre and Meuse, 13½; Seinde, 8; West Flanders, 9½.

Mining Shares have been dull. On Thursday British Iron were done at 6; Brazilian Imperial, 3; Ditto, St. John del Rey, 21; Cobre Copper, 55½ ex div.; General, 14; United Mexican, 34.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, August 4.—Rather a large supply of English wheat was on sale to-day's market, and the demand for all kinds ruled heavy. The extreme, at a decline in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of from 10s. to 12s. per quarter. Foreign wheat, the slow of which was good—next to nothing was doing, at a nominal fall of 10s. per quarter. The few samples of barley in the market were taken at full quotations; and the value of malt was moved. The oat trade ruled heavy, at a further fall of 6d. per quarter. Both beans and broad moved off slowly, at a decline of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. New white peas, in excellent condition, realised 50s. per quarter. The flour trade was in a depressed state, and prices gave way from 4s. to 6s. per 280 lbs.

August 6.—The demand generally was in a depressed state, at Monday's decline in the quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 54s. to 67s.; ditto, white, 67s. to 73s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 58s. to 60s.; rye, 38s. to 40s.; grinding barley, 38s. to 39s.; distilling ditto, 40s. to 42s.; molting ditto, 41s. to 48s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 65s. to 75s.; brown ditto, 63s. to 64s.; Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 78s.; Chevalier, 76s. to 77s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 29s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 22s. to 23s.; tick beans, 36s. to 37s.; grey peas, 38s. to 40s.; maple, 41s. to 45s.; white, 42s. to 44s.; boilers, 41s. to 48s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 62s. to 64s.; Suffolk, 41s. to 45s.; Stockton and Yorkshires, 44s. to 46s. per 280 lbs. American flour, 31s. to 35s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Linned and rapeseed are in request. New trefoil and rapeseed have come to hand in good condition. In other articles very little is doing.

Linned, English, crushing, 58s. to 60s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 56s. to 60s.; hempseed, 4s. to 5s. per quarter. Coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 22s. to 24s. ditto, white, 10s. to 11s.; fava, 6s. to 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 88s. to 90s. per quarter. Linned cakes, English, 410s. to 410 10s. ditto, foreign, 120s. to 111s. per quarter. Linned cakes, 55s. to 56s. per cwt. Canary, 61s. to 74s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d. to 10d.; of house-hold ditto, 7½d. to 8½d. per 4½ lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 77s. 10d.; barley, 42s. 7d.; oats, 27s. 9d.; rye, 48s. 4d.; beans, 45s. 7d.; peas, 48s. 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 77s. 10d.; barley, 39s. 11d.; oats, 26s. 6d.; rye, 49s. 9d.; beans, 44s. 9d.; peas, 43s. 6d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 81,072; barley, 1808; oats, 5300; rye, 66; beans, 2183; peas, 629 quarters.

Oil.—We have no change to notice in the value of this article, in which only a limited trade is doing. Common sound cod-liver oil, 8½d. to 9d. per lb. The stock in warehouse is very extensive.

Sugar.—Since our last report the demand for all raw sugars has been very inactive, and the rates have been with difficulty supported. Barbadoes has changed hands at 44s. to 45s. 6d.; Mauritius, 38s. to 40s. 6d.; Bengal, 30s. 6d. to 41s. 6d.; Demerara, 40s. 6d. to 53s. per cwt. Refined goods are heavy, at from 58s. to 58s. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee.—There has been a steady, though not to any great, inquiry for this article, at full prices. Good ordinary native Ceylon, 51s. 6d. per cwt.

Rice.—This article has moved off heavily, at a fall in value of 6d. per cwt. Bengal has sold at 10s. 6d. to 11s.

Provisions.—There has been a very inactive demand for all kinds of butter, the supplies of which are unusually extensive, and prices have a downward tendency. The bacon market is steady, and the quotations are well supported. Hams and lard are tolerably active.

Tallow.—This article is steady. F.Y.C. on the spot is worth 51s. to 51s. 6d. per cwt. Oils.—Lined oil is dull, at 37s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot. Other oils move off slowly. Turpentine is heavy. Spirits, 30s. to 31s. 6d.; and rough, 8s. 9d. to 9s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The inquiry for rum is somewhat active, on higher terms. Proof Leewards, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; East India, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per gallon. In brandy very little is doing, on former terms. Malt spirit, 11s. 6d.; Geneva, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, 13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; new ditto, 13s. to 14s. 6d.; old clover, 14s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; new ditto, 14s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; and straw, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per load.

Cattle.—Walker, Penrose, 11s.; Gosford, 10s.; Belmont, 10s. 9d.; Haswell, 10s. 9d.; Lonsdale, 10s. 9d.; South Hill, 10s. 9d.; Hough Hall, 10s. 9d.; Tees, 10s. 9d. per ton.

Wool.—The quotations are steady, at almost nominal quotations, and the duty is called £240,000. All kinds of hops are dull in sale, at almost nominal quotations.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily, at the opening prices. Privately nothing is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies are very large, and the demand is inactive at from £2 10s. to £4 10s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—This market has been well supplied with each kind of stock, and the trade generally has ruled heavy, at dropping prices.

Beef from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lbs. to slake the offal.

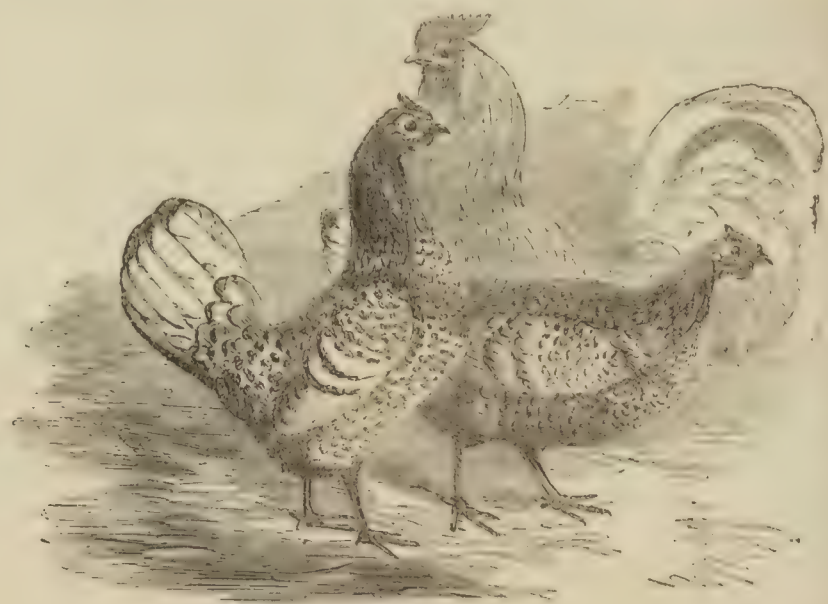
Butter and Lard.—The trade generally has been depressed, as follows:—Butter from 4s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERRERT.

PRIZE POULTRY AND PIGEONS, AT THE ANERLEY EXHIBITION.



PEN OF POLISH FOWLS, CLASS 16, SILVER CUP, TO R. H. HILLHOUSE BUSH, ESQ.



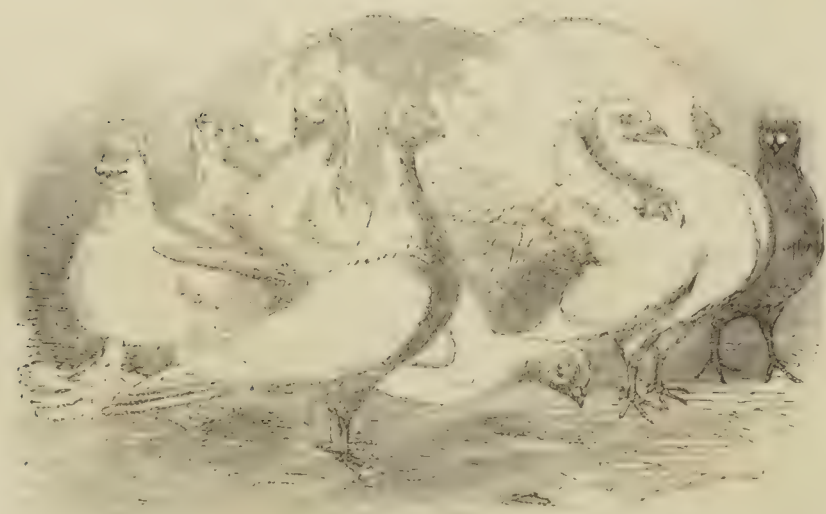
SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURG FOWLS, SILVER CUP, CLASS 15, TO G. BOTHERHAM, ESQ.



SPANISH FOWLS, CLASS 21, FIRST PRIZE TO PARKINS JONES, ESQ.



DORKING (COLOURED) FOWLS, CLASS 18, SILVER CUP, TO W. WRIGHT, ESQ.



TOY PIGEONS, CLASS 21, SILVER CUP, TO W. HARRISON WEIR, ESQ.



ALMOND TUMBLER PIGEONS, CLASS 3, SILVER CUP, TO EDWARD LINGARD, ESQ.



GOLD-LACED BANTAMS, CLASS 1, SILVER CUP, TO W. WRIGHT, ESQ. BLACK BANTAMS, CLASS 3, FIRST PRIZE TO J. P. NEW, ESQ.



GOLD-PENCILLED HAMBURG, CLASS 8, FIRST PRIZE, SILVER CUP, TO W. WRIGHT, ESQ.



GROUP IN SILVER (A SCENE IN BRADGATE PARK), THE PROPERTY OF THE EARL OF STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON.

LORD STAMFORD'S PLATE.

THIS magnificent work in silver has lately been designed and executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, for the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, and attracted much notice and commendation at his Lordship's recent fête at Enville. It is a very spirited centre-piece design, and is, perhaps, the largest work ever carried out in this material. The scene may have been suggested by these lines of Sir Walter Scott:—

Upon a rocky pyramid,
Shooting abruptly from the dell
Its thunder-splintered pinnacle.

Two stags, "antlered monarchs of the waste," are contending for the mastery, whilst, aroused at the noise of the combat,

Far from the tumult flies the roe,
Close in her covert cowers the doe;

and others are bounding away, with the grace and freedom of life. The



SILVER TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MESSRS. TURNER AND CO., SHEFFIELD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

whole group consists of no less than twelve head of deer, in every variety of action, depicted with a force and reality worthy of the highest school of art. The place of combat is well and happily chosen by the artist: the eminence on which the stags are fighting is crowned by two withered and gnarled oaks (modelled from trees in Lord Stamford's park at Bradgate), whilst the base of the rock is clothed with fern-leaves and luxuriant vegetation, beautifully rendered in frosted silver.

The artist, Mr. Alfred Brown, to whom this work was intrusted, has been long and honourably known as attached to the firm of Hunt and Roskell (late Storr and Mortimer); the size of the present work is, if we take the material into consideration, gigantic—the weight being nearly 2000 ounces, or about one hundredweight and a half. The cost of production is estimated at two thousand five hundred pounds.



STATUE OF THE PRINCESS HELENA AS "PEACE," FOR HER MAJESTY BY MRS. THORNICROFT.



STATUE OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE AS "PLenty," SCULPTURED FOR HER MAJESTY BY MRS. THORNICROFT.

STATUES OF THE PRINCESSES HELENA AND LOUISE.

Of the art-patronage of recent date there is none more gratifying than that extended by her Majesty to Mrs. Thornycroft, who has adopted the arduous profession of sculpture with peculiar advantage. From her earliest years she has had the practice of sculpture continually before her, being the daughter and wife of a sculptor; with her husband she has visited the art-treasures of Italy, by which means her professional education has been complete.

We were delighted to find this lady, an English mother, following her profession without any of those affectations of costume or manner which so often detract from female aspirants in art; and at once felt that her Majesty could not have intrusted the execution of the statues of the Princesses which have been executed for the Palace at Osborne, several already known by engravings. We now illustrate Mrs. Thornycroft's two most recent works, "Peace" and "Plenty." The Princess Helena, as "Peace," is rendered appropriately with charming simplicity, extending the emblematic olive-branch, whilst modestly retracting the palm of victory. The drapery falls gracefully, and, as the figure is turned upon its pedestal, each successive view demonstrates the skill with which it has been composed. The Princess Louise, as "Plenty," is artistically contrasted with her Royal sister. "Peace" is tender and passive; "Plenty" buoyant in expression, more redundant in composition, line, and ornament; each entirely different, yet both equally appropriate and beautiful. As we gazed at the faces of the two statues, we were almost induced to suspect that some inherent difference in the temperaments of the two Princesses, analogous to the differences between the abstract notions, had decided Mrs. Thornycroft as to the character each was to embody.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MESSRS. TURNER AND CO., SHEFFIELD.

THE eminent firm of Messrs. Thomas Turner and Co., of the Suffolk Works, Sheffield, merchants, and table and spring-knife, razor, saw, file, edge tool, steel, &c., manufacturers, have lately received a very gratifying mark of the esteem in which they are held by their numerous workmen and tenants, and also of the good feeling and sympathy which exists between all those connected with their extensive establishment. The members of the firm, Messrs. Thomas Turner, William Thorne Turner, Benjamin Thorne Turner, and Joshua Smith, were invited by their workmen and tenants to meet them at the Union Rooms, when was presented the handsome gift, which had been prepared for their acceptance, consisting of four elaborately-executed silver cups, manufactured by Messrs. James Dixon and Sons, of the Cornish Works. The arrangements for the presentation were conducted by a committee of workmen, and the cost of the articles, about 70 or 80 guineas, was defrayed by the voluntary subscriptions of the men.

A substantial dinner was provided on the occasion, which was partaken of in the large room by about 200 of the workmen with their masters. After dinner a number of the wives and sweethearts of the men entered the room to witness the proceedings. Mr. George Martin, occupied the chair. After the customary loyal toasts had been drunk an address to Messrs. Turner and Co. was read, and one of the cups was then presented to Mr. Thomas Turner, the following being the inscription:—"Presented to THOMAS TURNER, Esq., by the workmen and tenants at Suffolk Works, as a token of the high regard they entertain for the uniform kindness and good feeling manifested to them while in his employ. June 3, 1856."

Mr. Thomas Turner thanked his "friends and fellow-workmen" for the handsome gift. Cups of corresponding design were then in succession presented to the three other partners, Messrs. William Turner, Benjamin Turner, and Joshua Smith; for which each gentleman returned thanks. Several other toasts were drunk; and the meeting will long be recollected with pleasure by all those connected with the firm of Messrs. Thomas Turner and Co., of Suffolk Works.

THE LARGEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD.—The American steamer *Vanderbilt*, the largest steamer in the world, has had a trial trip at New York. Her paddle-wheels made sixteen revolutions a minute, and it was considered that eighteen revolutions could be got out of her. Twelve of her revolutions were equivalent to fourteen knots an hour, and she made nine miles an hour only she could cross the Atlantic in ten days. She is 333 feet, breadth of beam 46 feet, depth of hold 32 feet. She is 5500 tons burden. She will draw 20 feet when loaded. She will carry 1000 tons of freight, 1500 tons of coal, and 800 tons of water. Her crew consists of 150 persons. Amongst them for the engine department will be four engineers, eighteen coalheavers, twenty-four firemen, and three water tenders. Her steward's department will consist of one steward, eight cooks, twenty-four waiters, and three porters. She has five decks and seven watertight compartments. Her engines consist of two over-cylinders, each with 5000-horse-power. The boilers are tubular, each 20 feet long, and weighing sixty tons. The cylinders are ninety inches in diameter and twelve-feet stroke. The wheels are forty-one feet in diameter, and the boiler surface is 20,000 superficial feet. She has thirty-two furnaces, and she will consume 100 tons of coals in twenty-four hours. Her floors are fastened through her keel with copper bolts: the bolts weigh fifty tons. She is iron-strapped throughout with 350 diagonal straps, making in the aggregate ninety-six tons. She has been built by day work, and by contract, and her cost will be nearly 1,000,000 dollars.

A JURY OF HONOUR BETWEEN COLONEL BROOKS AND MR. BUCHANAN.—Washington, July 22, 1856. Francis C. Treatwell, of New York, yesterday made affidavit that, from publications in the newspapers, and the present week, and from conversations with various persons, he had reason to believe that a challenge to fight a duel was issued by Colonel Brooks and Buchanan, and that they were making preparations to fight, in violation of the peace of the District of Columbia and the Act of Congress in relation to duelling. He prayed that the parties might be arrested and put under bonds. In pursuance of this, Mr. Brooks was arrested, at ten o'clock this morning, and taken before Justice Hollingshead, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Beal, of Texas, and a security in the sum of one thousand dollars. The police officers arrested Mr. Buchanan, who left the district late last night, or early this morning, as it is supposed to receive the challenge. Great excitement exists among Congressmen. A long "correspondence" has been published, which amounts to nothing.

LIABILITY OF HOTEL-KEEPERS.—At the Manchester Court of Record, a week since, a trial took place in the case of Caselli v. Wright. Mr. Wright is a blacksmith, and the Spread Eagle Hotel; Mr. Richard Caselli, the plaintiff, is a starch-manufacturer at Dublin, doing business at Manchester, and usually staying at the Spread Eagle Hotel when at Manchester. In June, 1856, he was at Manchester, and put up at the Spread Eagle Hotel. On the evening when he was in the commercial-room, he examined his pockets, which were in his hands and money, and when he went to bed he left a watch and a pocket-book on a table in the room, and a 5/ and 10/ note, altogether 15/. In his trousers' pocket when he went to bed he had four sovereigns, and on his dressing-table he placed a very valuable gold lever watch with a massive gold chain, and a gold ring. He did not very carefully lock the door, and on the morning next morning he found that he had lost the watch and ring, and on further reflection he gave it a push sufficient to start him, supposing the door to be closed. During the night the boots let in a man with a small paper parcel, and then went to sleep. This man entered plaintiff's room and stole the watch and gold and the four sovereigns, and was subsequently convicted of the robbery, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude. An action was brought by the plaintiff against defendant to recover the amount, 40/., in the Manchester Court of Record, before Mr. R. B. Armstrong, Recorder, when the jury gave a verdict for 25/.; but a motion was made in the Queen's Bench for a new trial on the ground of misdirection to the jury, the Recorder having told the jury that the plaintiff was entitled to their verdict, unless in his conduct at the hotel he had been guilty of gross negligence. Mr. Justice Erle gave judgment in favour of a new trial, on the ground that the jury ought to have been that the plaintiff would be entitled to a verdict if he had used the caution of an ordinarily prudent man. The case was consequently re-tried, when the Recorder read Mr. Justice Erle's judgment. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff, damages 30/., and 6/ more than was given by the first jury.

THE MORMONS.—John Strong, a blacksmith, of long standing, at Althorpe-lane, Kendal, with his wife and a numerous family, left for Utah, on the Salt Lake, in the spring of last year, at which time of abomination his eldest son, brought up to the same business as his father, had been settled a few years. Intelligence has arrived at Kendal that Strong has been shot for refusing to give his wife and daughter up to the embraces of the high priest! Strong was a leader and priest of the Mormon connection in Kendal for some years previous to his departure therefrom, and no advice or admonition could break his faith in the detestable infatuation. —*Carlisle Patriot.*

BOLTON.—WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF DOGS.—At the Borough Court, on Thursday, about twenty persons were summoned for allowing their dogs to be at large in the streets unmuzzled, after due notice from the mayor. Several of the parties were fined 5s. each and costs, and the remainder were required to destroy the animals. After the sitting of the court, thirty-six dogs were brought to the police-office and destroyed, in addition to those for which the persons were summoned. —*Manchester Courier.*

SLAVE PRODUCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In a commercial sense Liverpool built New York, and New York built Liverpool. As the points of arrival and departure between the Old and the New World, these cities are the great centres of industrial distribution for the products of Europe and America; and cotton has become the material guarantee of peace. In the year 1789 the value of all the cotton raised in the United States only amounted to 48,285 dollars. In 1800, or fifty-six years since, the yield was no more than 40,000 bales, worth about 2,500,000 dollars. The crop of last year is estimated at 3,300,000 bales, valued at 148,000,000 dollars. In the whole history of agriculture throughout the world, this extraordinary increase is without a parallel. American statisticians, after careful survey, have reported that in the south-west there are lands, yet untouched by plough or spade, capable of producing from four to four and a half millions of bales; and this will be needed as manufacturing industry advances. It has also been estimated that the capital invested in the culture of cotton in the United States, including land, labour, tools, &c., amounts to 800,000,000 dollars; and, by the Census returns of 1850, this industry was spread over 5,000,000 acres. But this statement does not give the full extent of industrial power represented by slave labour. It appears by the same Census to which we have just referred that there were in the Southern states 74,031 cotton plantations, 2,681 devoted to sugar, 551 to rice, 15,745 to tobacco, and 8,327 to hemp. For the year ending the 30th June, 1856, the *New York Herald* gives the following estimate of the value of exports, the produce of slave labour:—

Exports of Cotton	..	..	..	Dollars.
Tobacco	..	..	..	126,000,000
Rice	..	..	..	14,717,468
Naval Stores	..	..	..	1,717,953
	..	..	..	2,049,656
Total	..	..	..	144,480,077.

To make these statistics more complete it must be observed that, in addition to the growth of 3,300,000 bales in the year 1855, about 200,000 remain of the former crop, so that the aggregate sent to market in 1856 may be put down at 3,500,000 bales. Assuming with the *New York Herald* that the factories of the United States consume 700,000 bales, then 2,800,000 are available for export, which at 45 dollars per bale, the present average value, gives 126,000,000 dollars as set down in the foregoing estimates; adding to this sum the quantity retained for home consumption at the same price, or 31,500,000 dollars, we have a total of 161,500,000 dollars. Without at present reckoning the other products of slave labour, cotton alone, yielding this enormous revenue, seals the bondage of the negro.

Let us now look at the distribution of the article, and we shall find that Great Britain annually takes more than one-half of the cotton crop. The estimate, founded on observed facts, is made up in the following manner:—

France takes	..	..	..	..	Dollars.
North of Europe	..	..	..	..	500,000
Other foreign ports	..	..	..	..	250,000
United States	..	..	..	..	225,000
	..	..	..	..	700,000
	..	..	..	..	1,675,000
Great Britain	..	..	..	..	1,800,000
	..	..	..	..	3,475,000

Messrs. Little and Co., of Liverpool, in their last monthly circular, slightly differ from this statement, considering that the shipments to Great Britain will reach 1,900,000 bales, but not exceed that figure; however, these approximative estimates are sufficiently accurate to give the general reader a clear notion of the course of the cotton trade. From these we learn how intimate is the relation between the Southern states and our manufacturing districts, and each may judge for himself what would be the immediate and inevitable consequence of war between England and America. As neither could expect to annihilate the other, as Rome annihilated Carthage, the destruction of life might be saved by an agreement between the diplomatists that both parties should burn or sink half of their commercial navies, that England should demolish Liverpool and Manchester, while the United States should raze New York and allow the cotton-fields to be overrun with weeds. The real damage resulting from actual hostilities would not assume the particular form here indicated, but measured in international loss the description is not exaggerated.

There is another view of the subject which is deeply interesting. It involves the question of slavery, described by President Pierce as a "domestic institution." Mr. Buchanan, in his recent address to the electors, sought to withdraw it from the cognisance of federal legislation, insisting that each state should deal with it simply as an affair of state policy. There are precedents for thus interpreting the spirit of the constitution, for, on former occasions, the state legislature of Virginia only rejected the abolition of slavery by a bare majority of one vote, Kentucky by two, and North Carolina by three votes. Mr. Clay recommended that all children born after a certain date should be free, thus gradually extinguishing the system. Considering how deeply interested our manufacturing districts are in the supply of cotton, this problem invites an English as well as an American solution; and it was with this feeling that a deputation, some two years since, waited on Mr. Seymour, at that time Mayor of New York, urging him to use his influence for the suppression of slavery. Expressing his abhorrence of the system, and his desire for its extinction, he pointed out the difficulty of extirpating rooted evils, and reminded his visitors that England had purchased the manumission of her West Indian slaves; thus, in strictness, recognising them as property, since an equivalent was given for their freedom. He then observed that, however Europe might censure America for retaining slavery, America was in

advance of Europe in suppressing standing armies, which were hostile to general liberty; and he further claimed credit for the abolition of internal custom-houses between the several states of the Union before the Zollverein was established in Germany, which was a measure securing commercial freedom. These circumstances are here mentioned, not with any intention of justifying, or even palliating, African bondage—nor had Mr. Seymour any such design—but they are urged to abate that overweening national conceit which blinds us to our own defects. It only need be stated that Scotland and Ireland—integral parts of the United Kingdom in a political sense—are not so in a commercial sense; for a different tariff operates on the introduction of their respective whiskies into England, which involves the violation of a principle.

Recent events lead some of our politicians to anticipate a rupture between the free and the slave states. There might be an amicable separation; but, suppose that war ensued, the American writers contend that the interests of England would compel her to support the South; and they further argue, looking at the results of emancipation in our West Indian colonies, that if the negroes received their liberty and worked for wages, they would not labour more than a day or two in the week. Now, all these complications and contingencies should warn us to cultivate cotton in British India. Often has this policy been advocated; but the advice has been unheeded. We have before us a full report of the cotton trade of the United States with the different countries of Europe, as officially drawn up and submitted to the American Congress, which also contains an account of the sources of supply to Great Britain for the last sixteen years, or from 1840 to 1855, both inclusive, from all countries. We take the last year as a term of comparison; and it appears that in 1855 we received

From the United States	..	..	..	..	lb.
British India	..	..	..	..	564,773,440
Brazil	..	..	..	..	102,833,024
Egypt	..	..	..	..	20,240,523
	..	..	..	..	26,291,216

There are no data on which to found the supplies from the West Indies in 1855, but in 1854 they only amounted to 205,072 lb. But to show in a strong light how dependent we are for this great staple of our manufactures, we will take the return for the year 1851 of pounds of cotton imported into Great Britain; distinguishing what was obtained from foreign countries and British possessions:—

United States	..	..	..	..	lb.
Brazil	..	..	..	..	596,639,962
Turkey, Syria, and Egypt	..	..	..	..	19,339,104
Other foreign countries	..	..	..	..	15,766,325
Total from foreign countries	..	..	..	..	2,141,617
East Indies	..	..	..	..	633,886,003
British West Indies and British Guiana	..	..	..	..	122,626,976
Other British possessions	..	..	..	..	446,529
Total from British possessions	..	..	..	..	420,236
Total of cotton imported	..	..	..	..	123,493,741
	..	..	..	..	757,370,749

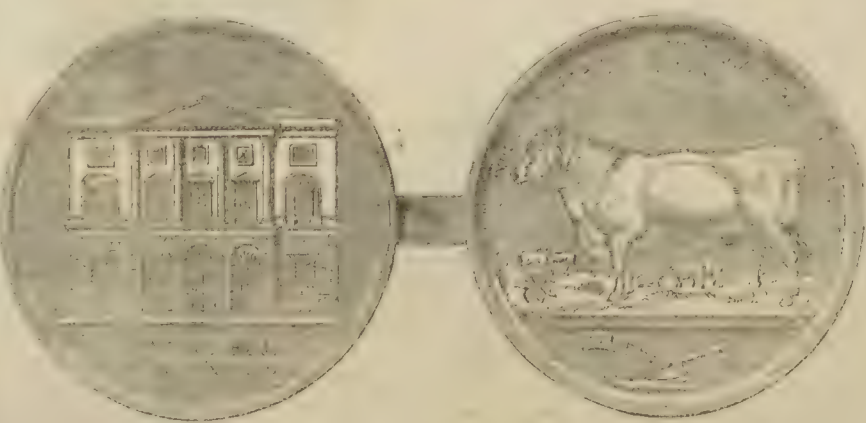
These statistics bitterly reprove our statesmen for their past neglect of Indian agriculture, and warn us to correct that grievous error in the future. The relation between the fertile fields of Hindostan and the hives of industry planted in Lancashire is intimate, however unperceived by the careless and superficial. These views have been frequently urged in this Journal, and their importance is now corroborated by official documents.

EGYPTIAN PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION, HAYMARKET.—There is a proverb "give him an inch and he will take an ell." Little did M. Daguerre suppose that when he claimed a modest pension in lieu of his valuable discovery that in a few years it was to be so ramified and propagated. Perhaps in time, as the steam-loom superseded the hand-loom; the photographer may seriously damage the landscape and portrait-painter, although we can scarcely believe it possible to injure the high artist by mechanical processes. The Egyptian Photographic Gallery in the Haymarket first introduces us to Malta and its *auberges*, and its advantage for the tarry-at-home traveller is incontestable. We have those stately edifices, reared when the wars with the Turks had nearly ceased. Then the Orders were wealthy, and the vicinity of artistic Italy, and abundance of fine stone in Malta, enabled them to rear a City of Palaces second only to such places as Rome, Venice, Florence, &c. The English Church of St. Paul, built by her Majesty the late Queen Adelaide, will be viewed with interest by the Protestant. As a specimen of gorgeous architecture let us invite a glance at the Albergo of Castile. Traversing the Mediterranean we arrive at Alexandria with its grand square in the European style, and its port with the Oriental character; to which we may add the pretty country house of Mr. Larking on the Mahmoudieh Canal, with its verandahs, so well remembered by many English travellers for its liberal hospitality, conjoined with those high intellectual accomplishments and domestic virtues which generally distinguish our consular and diplomatic corps in the Levant. Here, too, we have not only Pompey's Pillar, but that prostrate companion of Cleopatra's Needle, which actually belongs to the British Government, but, strange to say, instead of adorning our streets is still awaiting its removal. We have not space to go through the most successful specimens of British photography in Cairo and Upper Egypt. We were particularly struck with parts of the Mosque of Hakim in the old Bagdad style: they are curious as reminding us of their founder who is the incarnation of the Divinity in the theology of the Druses at Syria. The mosque of Touloun is also interesting, as presenting the earliest specimen of the pointed arch known in either East or West—a long disputed point of archæology now set at rest by this mosque. But among the temples of Cairo let us not forget that of Sultan Hassan.

It is altogether erroneous to call the tombs of the Mameluke Sultans "Tombs of the Caliphs," the Fatimite Caliphate ended with the consolidation of the power of Saladin, who was the first of the Kurdish Sultans. As an eminently beautiful specimen both of architecture and of clear, sharp, but not inharmonious photography, we admire Nos. 52 and 53—the Bab-e-nasr; or, Gate of Success. The Sphinx (57) is good. "Koum Ombo" (114) is also exceedingly pretty, from its play of chequered light, so as to be a capital photograph. The clever views of temples and tombs at Thebes, Gizeh, Siont, Edfoe, Philæ, the Cataracts, and Nubia, will satisfy the most inquisitive young, and refresh the memory of the most sated old traveller.

* Mr. Larking, as agent in this country for Abbas Pacha, was principally instrumental in carrying out the railway from Alexandria to Cairo, and previously, as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in Alexandria, was identified with the introduction of British agriculture and horticulture on his Egyptian estates.

MEDAL OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.



A WELL-EXECUTED and appropriate medal has been struck to commemorate the visit to Chelmsford of the Royal Agricultural Society. It is, we believe, the first medal ever issued upon such an occasion; and is, from the taste displayed in its execution, well calculated to form a memorial of it. The obverse is from a design by Harrison Weir, and is executed by Messrs. Pinches, medalists to the Crystal Palace; and the prominent object is a fine specimen of one of the many beautiful bulls exhibited at Chelmsford. In the distance are horses and sheep; and the plough is also introduced. The reverse of the medal represents the County-hall, Chelmsford. We notice the medal, not only because it is creditable as a work of art, but also to give an opportunity to those interested in agriculture to preserve a *souvenir* of this very successful exhibition.



AFFRAY BETWEEN RAILWAY ENGINEERS AND SANTHALS.

THE SANTHALS AND THE RAILWAY ENGINEERS.

THE last Overland Mail speaks of the Santhal disturbances as being entirely quashed for the present, but some of the newspapers are still doubtful as to troubles yet in store, through the restless activity of that hardy race of savages. More than once we have heard of the insurrection being entirely suppressed, and then have been startled soon afterwards by the announcement of another outbreak.

It is now rather more than a year since the first uprising took place, when murder, pillage, fire, and destruction were hurled through the length and breadth of the country inhabited by 120,000 Santhals, who had migrated from the jungles of Orissa to the jungles of the Bhangulpoor District, on the banks of the Ganges, 200 miles north-west of Calcutta. These 120,000 Santhals were but the surplus population of the Santhals who occupy the mountains, jungles, and valleys of Orissa, Cuttack, Singhbhum, Maunbhum, and several other contiguous hilly tracts; who, upon their numbers increasing, had migrated to the north; and, finding a congenial forest stretching from their own jungles to the Ganges, and covering many thousands of square miles of territory, had settled down, cleared away the forest, and cultivated the land.

The migration commenced about 1830; and in 1838, their numbers attracting the notice of Government, an officer was appointed to superintend their movements, to watch their interests, to induce them to clear away the forests in the Bhangulpoor District, and eventually to collect the land-tax exacted from them as well as from their neighbours, the Zemindars.

In July, 1855, intelligence reached the quiet little station of Bhangulpoor that a band of armed Santhals had decapitated a police-officer in the hills; had wounded several policemen; and were plundering the neighbouring villages. The intelligence, delivered with every semblance of truth, and backed by most minute circumstantial and corroborative evidence, was disbelieved, from the simple fact that the Santhals had up to that moment borne the character of being the most truthful, faithful, gentle, and harmless race in India. Rapid and repeated messages, however, pouring in one after the

other, soon confirmed the truth of the first report; and it was too soon discovered that this race of men, naturally the most cowardly and harmless of the human race, were all of a sudden turned into the cruellest, boldest, and most bloodthirsty wretches that

soldiers were then poured in upon all sides; and, after some fighting and scouring the jungles, hanging the rebels, and capturing the chiefs, the disturbances were put down for a time.

According to Seedhoo, the leader of the Santhals, who was taken prisoner, the origin of the insurrection was as follows:—Being indebted to his money-lender to the amount of ten shillings sterling, and being very much harassed by the importunities and threats of his creditor, Seedhoo conceived the idea of removing this troublesome man out of the way. As the Santhals in general had been much troubled for some time by extortionate money-lenders, and by unfair grain-dealers, who repair at certain periods of the year to purchase the agricultural products from the Santhals, and as the Santhals in these transactions had been for years the duped victims of the most nefarious practices, and as the evil was becoming a universal and a grievous burden, Seedhoo concerted measures with his brothers and friends to expel these traders from amongst them. He gave out that he had been commanded in a vision from Heaven to exterminate all natives from the plains who had any dealings with them or who had in any way oppressed them. The police were the first sufferers, then the money-lenders and grain-dealers, then any one who fell in their way—amongst whom we have to deplore several English, two of whom were females. Having once tasted blood, nothing, in the absence of the military, could now check the horrors being daily committed by the Santhals: the whole country was in flames, every respectable man who could not fly the country was murdered, every village within reach was plundered and then burnt to the ground. At this juncture the regular troops arrived: they soon came into collision with the rebels, and of course wherever they met them the rebels—being only armed with battle-axes, swords, and bows and arrows—were dispersed with great loss of life.

The sketches we have engraved represent certain skirmishes which took place between the Santhals and the engineers engaged in the East Indian Railway, in which several of the latter were severely wounded.



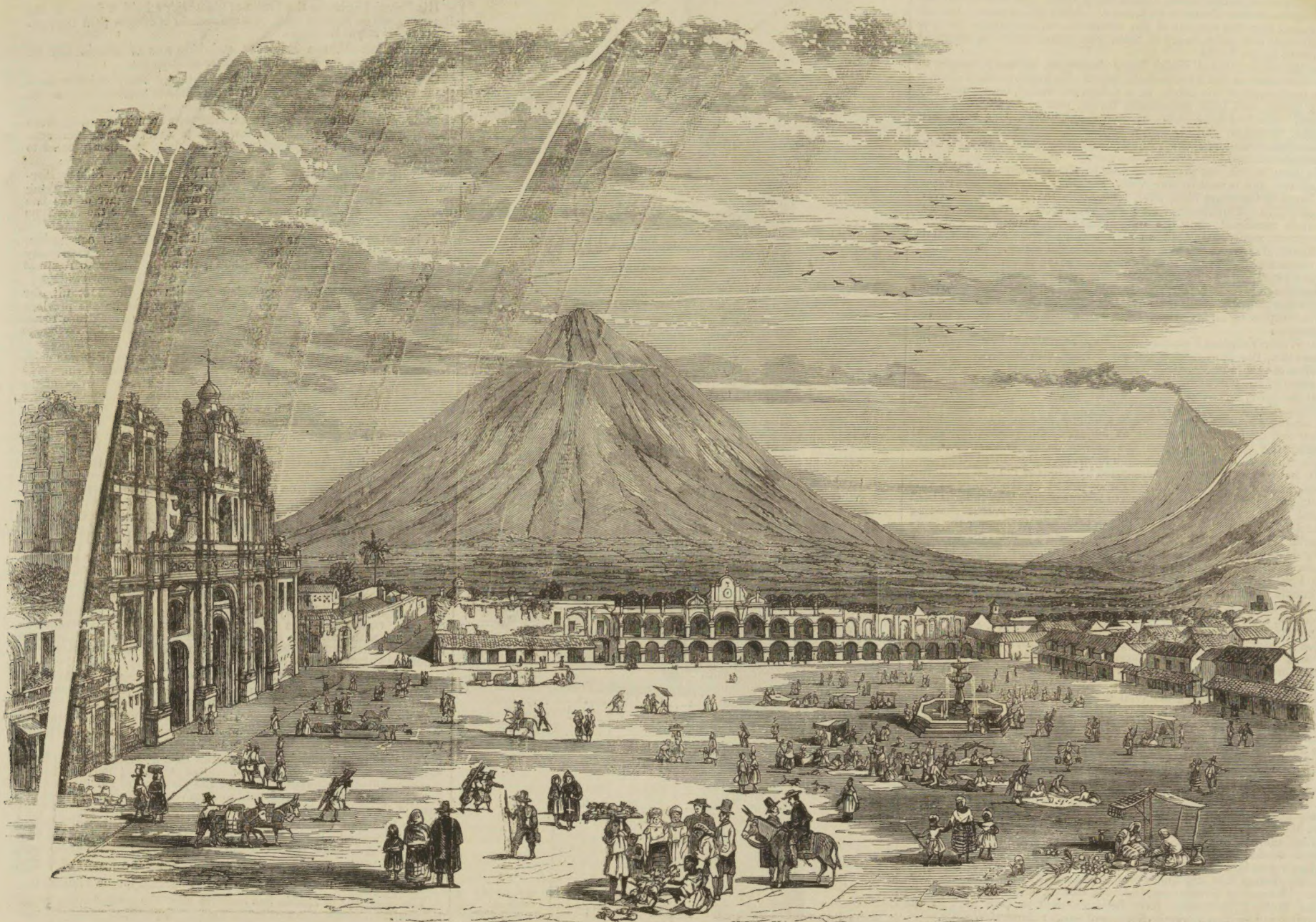
ENGINEERS CROSSING A HILL TORRENT, IN THE SANTHAL COUNTRY.

ever disgraced the face of the earth. Troops were immediately sent against them; but these soldiers being composed of a tribe very similar to the rebels, they fled upon the first attack of the Santhals. Regular



ESCORT CONVEYING SANTHAL PRISONERS FROM THE CAMP OF THE 7TH NATIVE INFANTRY TO JAMSHEDPUR.

CENTRAL AMERICA.



GUATEMALA.—THE ANCIENT CITY.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—WAR BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND NICARAGUA.

From the intelligence received by the last West India mail it appears that the republic of Guatemala, St. Salvador, and Honduras, had joined forces, and were about to attack General Walker. Should this prove to be correct, the prospects of the Filibuster Government are not promising.

Guatemala (capital of the republic of that name), of which we this week give two Views, is the fourth town of this name. The first, called Tepanguatemala was the residence of the Kachiguel kings, and was so completely destroyed that Spanish historians could not distinguish the ancient site. The second town was founded in 1524 by Alvarado, between two volcanoes—one of which sent forth flames, the other torrents of water. It was on a spot provisionally selected and inhabited; but in 1527 Alvarado decided upon constructing the capital,

which was soon peopled by the different orders of Dominicans, Franciscans, Mercy, and many others; but the town did not increase very rapidly with such a population. It began, however, to obtain a certain importance until the 11th of September, 1541, when it was destroyed from the very foundation by a dreadful catastrophe. It had rained without intermission for three days when from the 10th to the 11th a torrent of water, accompanied by thunder, and repeated shocks of an earthquake, fell over the town early in the



THE NEW CITY OF GUATEMALA.—THE PLAZA.

morning. The inhabitants thought, from the violence of the wind and the subterranean noises which awoke them from their slumbers, that their existence was about to terminate. After an immense torrent had escaped from the summit of the mountain, which carried with it gigantic trees and rocks, many of them were either buried in the ruins or drowned in the floods.

The old town (Ciudad Vieja) being destroyed, it was necessary to think of another—a third Guatemala, which was commenced at about a league north-east of the other, in a delightful valley, surrounded by woods, plains, and hills perpetually fertile, and of a delightful temperature. The first inhabitants, of various religious orders, built most beautiful churches and spacious convents. The monastery of Jacobins was considered the richest: immense massive silver lamps and statues adorned it.

This town, which was placed too near to the volcanoes of which we have spoken, and is seen in our View, suffered from their dangerous neighbours in the years 1565, 1577, 1586, 1607, 1651, 1663, 1689, 1717, 1751, and 1773. The latter event partly destroyed the capital. Some thousands remained; but the inhabitants who quitted it, with the Government, resolved, in 1776, on raising the new town of Guatemala (La Nueva Guatemala), which is in a delightful valley. The ancient town counts about 18,000 souls, notwithstanding the perils to which they are exposed. The Cathedral is among the most remarkable of the buildings which escaped entire destruction, and is reported to contain the remains of Alvarado; and passed for one of the most extensive temples of all America: it is now a ruin and is shown in the Illustration.

The Water Volcano (*Volcan de Agua*) was ascended in 1828 by a party of five—viz., the Netherlands Consul-General and his daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Moyle, and Mr. G. Ackermann. The ascent was so difficult that some of the party had to be pulled along by the guides with ropes round the body. At the commencement of the mountain vegetation was exceedingly varied and rich: the *Arborea manita*, or hand-tree, was among the lofty trees. Clusters of gay flowers were succeeded by low and distorted pine-trees; at length rocks piled upon rocks impeded the travellers. Even the guides began to grumble. At length the crater was reached, which formed a hollow filled with sand of 210 feet by 150 feet broad, surmounted by ridges of 120 feet in height, sloping at an angle of 67.5. A tent was pitched in the centre of this crater, and pine-needles were spread to recline upon. The Indians then lighted a bonfire, and thus they passed the night, seated chatting around it. The cold was, however, too intense for sleep, for the thermometer indicated two degrees below freezing point (30 degrees). Early in the morning the sun rose beautifully. According to their measurement they were about 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, with lovely Guatemala and its cochineal plantations at their feet, and the Pacific Ocean in the distance. Subsequently, in 1840, Mr. Stephens ascended this volcano. In our View the Water Volcano is shown in the centre, and the Fire Volcano on the right.

The city of New Guatemala (Guatemala Nueva) is in a fertile plain of five leagues diameter, watered by several streams, enjoying a serene sky and a delightful temperature. The spacious and handsome houses are only of one story, for fear of earthquakes. In 1834 the inhabitants, who number about 40,000, terrified with repeated severe shocks, threatening the total destruction of their beautiful city, sought refuge by flying to a short distance outside the walls, where they remained encamped under temporary sheds composed of matting during three months. Various convents, churches, and some buildings were partially damaged or totally destroyed by the above visitation.

Our View represents the Plaza or Square, with a neat fountain and the market-booths; in the background is the Cathedral, on the left the President's palace. An arcade contains a row of shops, whilst on the left of the square are the municipality and the prison. This city is ninety leagues from the Atlantic, twenty-six from the Pacific, and 800 from Mexico. Scarcely had the independence of Guatemala been proclaimed than internal revolutions commenced. This capital has on several occasions been besieged and violently entered. No city in modern times has experienced the horrors of pillage to a more alarming extent than this city under the Presidencies of Morazan and Carrera. The seat of Government has been shifted, and latterly the troops of the State of Guatemala have been marched to take part in the struggles of Honduras against Nicaragua, under General Walker.

BOMBAY WATERWORKS.

WE have been favoured by Mr. Conybeare, the engineer to the Bombay Waterworks, with a photograph (which we engrave in our present Number) of a drawing in the recent Exhibition of the Royal Academy, of the Inlet Tower for the works which are now being constructed by the Government of India for the water supply of Bombay.

Having in a former Number given an account of the ceremony of turning the first turf of these works on the 31st January last by the Governor-General of India, we shall now give shortly the history of the undertaking as detailed in the blue-books of the Bombay Government. On the occasion of turning the first sod, Lord Elphinstone stated the case as follows:—

It is now many years since the attention of the Government has been turned to the deficiency of the water supply, a deficiency which is easily accounted for when it is remembered that we depend entirely upon tanks of very limited extent, and that our population has quadrupled itself within the last forty years. In 1816 it was 161,000; in 1833, 234,000; in 1850, 556,000; and, at this rate of increase, it is at present estimated at 670,000. * * * It is evident that a supply which would be ample for a population of 160,000 is altogether inadequate for one of nearly 700,000; and this is found by the increasing frequency of those most disastrous visitations known at Bombay by the name of "water famines." These cruel visitations prove also the utter inadequacy of temporary expedients, even upon the largest scale, and organised under officers of experience and at the cost of Government. In 1854, when the last great scarcity was felt, not only was water imported at Bombay in boats and by steamer from the island of Elephanta, but a still larger quantity was daily brought in from Salsette by railway.

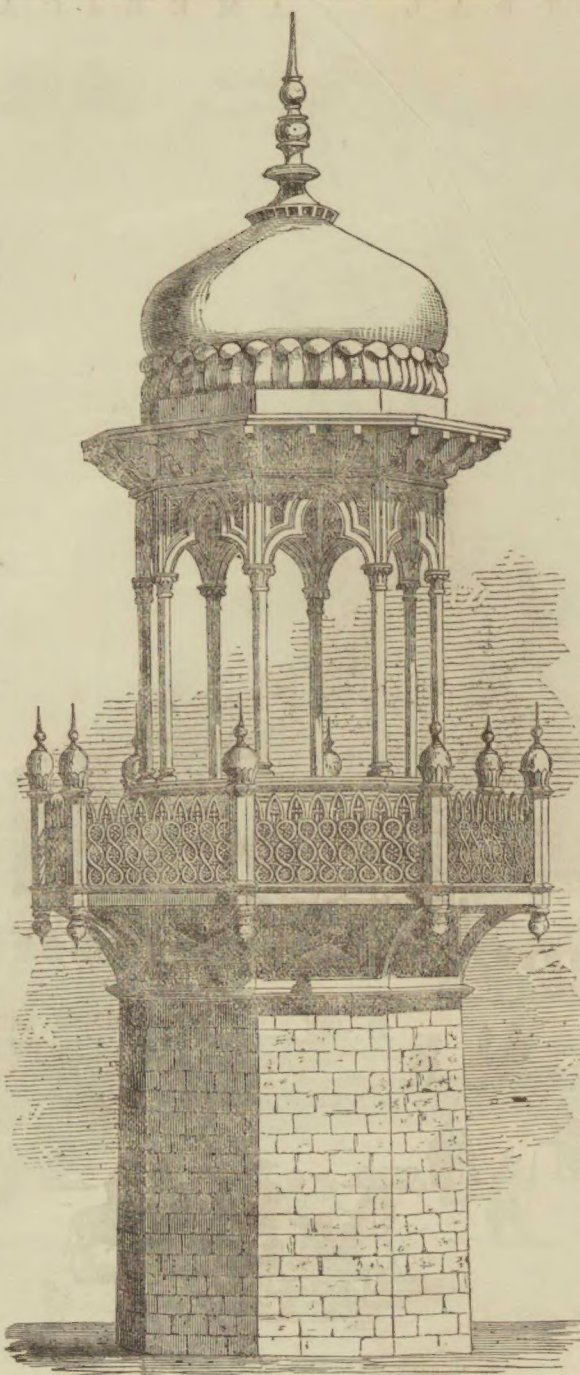
As regards the expense of the proposed works, Lord Elphinstone spoke as follows:—

I believe that the estimates, which have been very carefully framed by the engineer, Mr. Conybeare, prove that it will be constructed at a very moderate cost: the total amount being estimated at about 250,000. When we consider that in New York, a town of about the same population as Bombay with a large river flowing past it, above a million sterling has been expended on bringing water from a distance of forty miles by an aqueduct; and that London, whose population is not four times as great, and whose water supply is notoriously insufficient, pays annually nearly double the prime cost of our projected works, the estimate cannot, I think, be held otherwise than extremely low.

In an island of the physical conformation of Bombay, and in which rain falls only once a year, springs cannot be expected; the population is, therefore, mainly dependent for water nine months out of the twelve on the rain caught during the monsoon in shallow tanks, which, being situated in the midst of a dense and dirty population, becomes rapidly contaminated as the dry season advances, until an annual charge "for clearing dead fish from the tanks" has to be incurred by the municipality. It is evident that water so impure as to kill the fish it contains cannot be drunk with impunity, and there is no doubt but that the annual prevalence of cholera at Bombay towards the close of the dry season is mainly due to the extreme pollution of the only water the lower classes can then get to drink. It will be remembered that the Registrar-General's Report for 1850 shows the connection between cholera and impure drinking-water in London; and that Dr. Gavin states that "the connection between foul drinking-water and cholera is established by irrefragable evidence."

The first project for increasing the water supply of Bombay by means of surface collection in the adjacent high ground (the only practicable plan in the case of Bombay) is due to Colonel Sykes, the present chairman of the Hon. East India Company, who proposed nearly thirty years ago to collect and impound the rain water falling on the high ground at the south-western extremity of the island of Bombay—this would then have afforded a most valuable addition to the water supply, but it would now be altogether inadequate. Colonel Sykes' plan was revived by Colonel Jervis in 1845, but without any material alteration.

The second feasible scheme was the late Mr. Rivett's, who proposed to bring in water collected and stored in the high grounds of the adjacent island of Trombay; and in 1846 Major Crawford, of the Bombay Engineers, pointed out the capabilities of the Valley of the Gopher in respect to the water supply of Bombay. This is obviously the natural and the only adequate source for the water supply of Bombay by means of surface collection; for when a town is to be supplied on this system, the valley or valleys debouching in its neighbourhood should be traced upwards until some natural basin is found (at a sufficient elevation above the town) in which an adequate body of water might be collected and retained in storage reservoirs by a moderate amount of embanking; and the only valley answering these conditions in the neighbourhood of Bombay is that of the Gopher,



INLET TOWER OF THE BOMBAY WATERWORKS.

which also affords near its sources at Vehar and Powey admirable sites for large storage reservoirs.

The Vehar scheme lay dormant with the others till the water famine of 1851; Lieut. De Lisle was then appointed to survey the valley, and soon afterwards the question was referred to the present engineer to the works, Mr. Conybeare, whose consequent report "on the amount of the existing water supply of Bombay, and the various means which have been proposed for increasing it," together with a second report containing detailed surveys and estimates, are published in the blue-books of the Bombay Government.

Mr. Conybeare was directed by the Bombay Government to make a detailed survey for determining the capacity of the basin, and to prepare estimates for the cost of rendering such a supply available; and these were forwarded on the 13th of March, 1855, with a second report, which has also been printed. Meanwhile the water famine of the preceding dry season had convinced the Government and the public of Bombay of the imperative necessity of immediately increasing the water supply. With this view the Government of Bombay having invited the co-operation of the municipality, which was cheerfully accorded, an act of the Legislature was agreed upon, under which the Bombay Government were to make the works, and the municipality to tax the public for the purpose of yielding Government a return of four per cent on their outlay. Mr. Conybeare was appointed engineer to the works, and deputed to England to prepare (under the instructions of the Court of Directors) the working drawings and specifications, and to make the other arrangements required for letting the work to contract; and the seven contracts into which he divided the work were let by the Court of Directors—the first in September last, and the seventh last June.

The works will consist for the present of a large artificial lake, situated at Vehar, about fourteen miles from Bombay, in the centre of the island of Salsette. This reservoir will contain, when full, upwards of eleven thousand million gallons, and will cover an area of about 1300 acres. This, we are assured, is four times as great an area as is covered by any single reservoir yet constructed in Europe or America; and the engineer has suggested means of increasing the supply by subsidiary reservoirs almost indefinitely, to meet any future increase in the population of Bombay. From the Vehar Reservoir the water is conveyed by a cast-iron conduit-pipe 14½ miles long to Bombay, and distributed in every street in the town on the constant system, and with a pressure of from 150 to 200 feet.

As regards economy of construction we are assured that upwards of thirty-five gallons of water will be yielded daily at Bombay for each pound sterling of outlay; whereas in the Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow waterworks it is expected that under twelve gallons of water will be given daily for each pound sterling of total outlay on the town water supply. We also understand that the rapidity with which these works are to be completed is without precedent: responsible contractors having covenanted that the water shall be in the town within a year from the commencement of the works, and that they shall be altogether completed in about a twelvemonth more. The works at the Vehar Reservoir have been in active progress for some months, and a large portion of the pipes and other castings are now on their way to Bombay.

The Inlet Tower we have engraved is an example of the application of a style of architecture very little known in England, but which in Mr. Conybeare's opinion has capabilities peculiarly adapting it to the architectural and structural requirements of a large class of modern constructions, especially for those into which cast iron and glass enter largely—we might instance pier-head lighthouses and the towers of suspension-bridges. But the application of this style is by no means limited to structures of cast iron, for out of the infinitely varied, and as yet almost untouched, magazine of ornamental detail afforded by Indian architecture much might be culled that would suit any material and harmonise with any style.

It has been long the fashion to declaim against the alleged supineness of Indian Governments and communities as regards works of public utility; but the great Ganges Canal and the Bombay Waterworks are instances of a promptitude and liberality in such matters which might well be imitated by Governments nearer home.

The first railway was opened for traffic in South Australia last April.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge held a levee at the Horse Guards on Monday last. A large number of officers paid their respects to his Royal Highness.

On the 25th ult., the Emperor and Empress of Russia left St. Petersburg, by sea, for Hapsal, where their children are.

On landing at Marseilles, Marshal Pelissier found a letter from the Emperor announcing to him that his Majesty confers on him the title of Duke.

It is reported that the French Emperor, on returning from Plombières, will only remain a few days in Paris. Their Majesties will, perhaps, go to Dieppe for two or three days, and then proceed to Biarritz.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and Mrs. Sidney Herbert, have arrived in town from Carlsbad, where they have been staying for two months. While there Prince Woronzow, brother of the late Countess of Pembroke, and a select family circle, met for the first time since the death of the Countess.

It is said that the Czar will, immediately after his coronation, appoint his younger brother, the Grand Duke Michael, to the Viceroyalty of Poland, instead of his brother Nicholas, whom he wishes to retain at Court.

The Emperor Francis Joseph left Tœplitz on the 31st ult. for Vienna. The King and Queen of Saxony had arrived on the previous morning, and the King of Prussia at noon. The Emperor drove round the town in company with the other crowned heads and the Archduke Louis.

The seventh anniversary of the death of Charles Albert was celebrated on the 25th ult. with great pomp in the Cathedral of Turin. The ministers, senators, and deputies, and all the high functionaries of the civil, judicial, and military departments of the State, were present, as also the municipality of Turin, and a numerous crowd of respectable citizens.

General Codrington, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Ponsonby, arrived at the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, on the afternoon of the 1st instant, from Calais, and proceeded by train that evening for London.

On the 27th ult. the Grand Duke of Tuscany inspected, in company with the Emperor of Austria, the military establishments of Wiener Neustadt, and paid a visit on the same occasion to the Count de Chambord, Frohsdorf being in that neighbourhood.

The Military Secretary, the Hon. Major-General Yorke, held a levee at the Horse Guards on Tuesday last. The levee was attended by a large body of officers.

The King of Portugal and Royal family are at present at Cintra, where the *elite* of Lisbon are congregated as is usual at this season. The advent of the cholera has also added to the numbers of the sojourners among the cool retreats of this famous locality.

The Count de Morny is to be received with extraordinary honours. Orders have been given that on his arrival at Cronstadt he is to be saluted with 303 guns, and the two bridges on the Neva are to be opened, in order that the steamer may convey him close to the quay on which the Palace which he has taken is situated.

The Vice-President of the Board of Trade, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P. for Kidderminster, was amongst the passengers who sailed from Liverpool, in the *Canada*, on Saturday last, for Boston.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, on his arrival lately from St. Sebastian and St. Jean de Luz, commenced a course of sea-bathing, taking up his residence in the house of Cardinal Mazarin.

It is said in the anti-fusionist coteries that the Duchess of Orleans will spend the greater part of the month of August at Baden. She will there be visited by a certain number of the partisans of her dynasty, and to this little court of *fideles* she will confirm verbally the terms of the late letter of the Count de Paris.

The Count of Chreptovitch, *ci-devant* Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia to the King of the Belgians, and now appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, has arrived at Brussels.

Cardinal Wiseman has arrived at Paris from the waters of Vichy.

Prince and Princess Ghika arrived at Vienna on the 27th ult.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered that the ecclesiastics of all the Christian creeds professed in the Russian empire shall be officially invited to be present at the coronation.

Mr. J. R. Haig, the youthful proprietor of Over Glenogil, is about to erect a picturesquely beautiful new seat on his lands at Redhugh, at the eastern base of the prominent wood-belted St. Arlan's Seat. It will cost upwards of 7000*l*.

The Minister of Saxony at Paris has received orders from his Government to attend the coronation ceremony of the Emperor of Russia.

The Birman embassy, headed by the famous Colonel d'Origny, whose arrival at Alexandria has been already mentioned, is waiting there for the authorisation of the Emperor Napoleon to proceed to Paris.

The members of the military gun trade of Birmingham have presented Mr. Muntz, M.P., and Mr. Newdegate, M.P., with testimonials to mark their sense of the important services which those gentlemen rendered to the trade and to the country at large in the Small-Arms Committee which sat two years ago.

On the 29th ult. the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, the Count de Flandre, and the Princess Charlotte proceeded to the railway to receive the Princess of Prussia, coming from Ostend and England. A grand dinner was given at the Palace of Brussels in the evening to these illustrious strangers.

Baron von Reichthofen, the Prussian commissioner for the organisation of the Principalities, set out from Berlin on the 30th ult. for Constantinople.

The Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Chichester, the Earl of Burlington, Baron Alderson, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir W. R. Farquhar, the Bishops of St. David's, Oxford, and Chichester, the Hon. R. Cavendish, and other noblemen and gentlemen, have been formed into a committee for the purpose of raising a memorial to the late Archbishop Hare.

Hesse will be represented at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia by Prince Louis, nephew of the Grand Duke. This Prince has just suspended his studies at the University of Göttingen to proceed to Moscow. He will be accompanied by General Babinan. Prince Alexander of Hesse will also be present at the ceremony.

The Emperor of Austria has given permission to the Roman Catholic associations of Germany to hold a general meeting in the month of September either in the Austrian capital or at Linz.

The vacant chair of theology and church history in the English Presbyterian College has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. Dr. McCrie, of Edinburgh.

A letter from Vichy, in enumerating the persons who are at present taking the baths at that watering-place, mentions Barbès, the Socialist, as one of the number. His health, the letter states, is greatly shattered.

In the case of *M'Laren v. Russell and Ritchie*, before the Edinburgh Jury Court, being an action against a proprietor and editor of the *Scotsman* for defamation of character, the jury have returned a verdict for the pursuer (plaintiff)—damages 400*l*.

Count Essen, the Master of the Horse, has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary of the King of Sweden for the coronation of the Emperor of Russia at Moscow.

Moscow is assuming a most Oriental look. The whole of the Kremlin is surrounded with scaffolding constructed for the illumination, which is to last for three days after the coronation; the high tower of Ivan Veliku will be lit up from the base to the summit, the latter surmounted with an immense glittering crown of flame. Every house will also be illuminated.

The provision-merchants of Cork have presented Mr. Isaac Butt, M.P. for Youghal, with a service of plate valued at upwards of £400.

The venerable Swedish General, Count Lowenhjelm, who represented the Court of Stockholm during some forty years at Paris, was struck by apoplexy on the 23rd ult., on descending the staircase of the Master of the Horse, and was not expected to recover.

General Zamoiski's Polish Cossacks are to be employed in some great engineering operations intended to be undertaken by the Turkish Government.

There are now running through and into Ambleside, reckoning both ways, 19 coaches and 48 omnibuses, to say nothing of innumerable carriages, cars, drags, and dog-carts.

A Papal decree, in the *Giornale di Roma* of the 29th ult., forbids the exportation of grain until further orders.

The harvest in Germany will be more abundant than has been the case for the last twenty years, the magnificent weather which has reigned for the last week rendering the satisfactory result of the harvest certain.

The Austrian officer whose orders led to the death of Sergeant Dulac, at Giurgero, has just been condemned to degradation from his rank and five years' imprisonment in a fortress.

THE TWO ITALIAN THEATRES.

HAVING chronicled from week to week during the season the proceedings of the Royal Italian Opera and of Her Majesty's Theatre as fully as it appeared to us to be necessary, a brief and general retrospect of the doings of both houses will now suffice, without the repetition of details and criticisms which, we hope, have not been forgotten by our musical readers. The Opera season just terminated cannot, indeed, be described as an eventful one, for the material circumstances which have occurred during its course may be related in few words; but, though not eventful, the season has been remarkable, and will be memorable in the annals of music in England.

The first event of the season was the calamitous destruction of Covent Garden by fire, in the night between the 4th and 5th of March. In a few hours that splendid edifice was reduced to a heap of ruins, and all the valuable property within its walls was utterly annihilated; and this disaster took place at the time when the lessee was about to open the theatre with the whole strength of his immense establishment. The first impression was that the whole establishment must be utterly broken up and destroyed; but this catastrophe was averted by Mr. Gye's vigorous and indefatigable efforts. In spite of obstacles and disappointments with which few men would have been able to contend, he succeeded in keeping his establishment together—in preserving the whole of his company, his orchestra, and his chorus; and, though compelled to seek a home within the narrow walls of the Lyceum, he has found means, during the whole season, to give a series of performances worthy of the most flourishing days of the Royal Italian Opera. This he did by judiciously adapting his entertainments to the locality in which they were given. He made no attempt to reproduce the splendid melodramatic spectacles for which the Covent Garden stage had become so renowned. "Robert le Diable," the "Huguenots," the "Prophète," the "Etoile du Nord," were laid aside; and, in place of them, the *répertoire* of the season consisted of pieces of a different class—operas not depending on grand scenic effects and magnificent decorations, but upon the beautiful acting and singing of the pure Italian school. Possessed of as brilliant a constellation of talent as ever shone together in an Italian theatre—having at his disposal the powers of Grisi, Bosio, Ney, Marai, Didié, Tamberlik, Mario, Ronconi, Gardoni, Formes, and other artists of no small note—he produced many of the masterpieces of the Italian stage in a manner which has never been surpassed. Not a single new opera was brought forward—not a single piece was performed that was not familiar to the public; and, to those to whom the stimulus of novelty is necessary, the season at this house may have been unattractive; but those who desire a complete and finished performance of beautiful works, though they are well known, have never been more fully gratified than they have been this season at the Lyceum.

We need not go again into particulars respecting those fine performances; but we may remind our readers of a few of the most remarkable. The "Trovatore"—Verdi's finest opera—was performed in two different ways: first, with Ney and Tamberlik; and, after their departure, with Bosio and Mario in the characters of *Leonora* and *Manrico*. Bosio gathered new laurels by her appearance in this opera, by displaying powers as a tragedian which nobody had given her credit for; and Mario produced a great sensation by his performance of a part which was entirely new to him. The joint appearances of Grisi and Mario in "Norma," "Lucrezia Borgia," "La Favorita," &c., have been great features of the season; and this admirable pair have exerted themselves with undiminished energy and success. Among the lighter pieces of the comic stage the most successful have been the "Barbiere di Siviglia" and the "Elisir d'Amore," both of which, by the combined talents of Bosio, Gardoni, and Ronconi, have been rendered delightful.

What may have been the pecuniary success of this establishment during the season we cannot pretend to conjecture. The subscription is said to have been good; but the small space of the Lyceum must have put remunerative returns out of the question. Any deficit, however, has been made up, we hope, by the Crystal Palace Concerts, and the highly successful engagement of Madame Ristori.

The purpose of reopening Her Majesty's Theatre had never at any time been abandoned. The affairs of that house had fallen into extreme confusion; and Mr. Lumley, after a long struggle in the courts of law, had only recently succeeded in vindicating his rights of occupation under his lease. The destruction of Covent Garden gave him the most favourable opportunity he could have hoped for of again taking the field, and he was prompt to avail himself of it. The theatre had always been kept (as the lawyers term it) "in a state of habitable and tenable repair," and little time or cost was necessary in preparing to open its doors. The formidable part of Mr. Lumley's task lay in engaging a company of performers, in forming an effective orchestra and chorus, and in creating and organising an immense theatrical establishment; and it was necessary to do all this in time to commence his campaign before the season was too much advanced. This herculean labour he succeeded in achieving, and he opened Her Majesty's Theatre on the 10th of May, within less than three weeks after the opening of the Lyceum.

On the publication of the prospectus of the season, it appeared that the company was numerous, and contained many names which, though new to the English public, had gained Continental distinction, besides others whose merits were well known to us. As might be expected, some of the new performers did not prove successful; but, on the whole, it was found that Mr. Lumley had been judicious and fortunate in his engagements. The chief members of his company were—Madame Albini (after an absence of five years from London), Mdle. Piccolomini, Mdle. Albertini, and Mdle. Johanna Wagner—all *prime donne* of high reputation. For *secondo donne* there were Madame Amadei, Mdle. Rizza, and Mdle. Berti. For tenors, Calzolari and Baccardi, to whom Reichardt was afterwards added. And for barytones and basses, Belletti, Benevanto, and Rossi. All these performers successfully fulfilled their engagements excepting Madame Albertini and her husband Sigor Baccardi; nor could they be said to have failed. On the contrary, Mdle. Albertini, at the beginning of the season, was very favourably received in the "Trovatore," and in "Lucrezia Borgia," but her reception having been less brilliant than she and her husband expected, they withdrew from the theatre contrary to the wish of the manager.

In the early part of the season Albini was the great attraction. On the opening night she appeared in the "Cenerentola," and was received with enthusiasm. In this—always one of her most favourite characters—she sang and acted as delightfully as ever. She next appeared as *Rosina*, in the "Barbiere di Siviglia," singing with such incomparable finish and brilliancy that the audience were enchanted, though her figure (considerably increased in *embonpoint*) was not well fitted for the personation of so youthful a part. Her least successful appearance was in the "Sonnambula." In the music,

which is for a high soprano, all the beauty of her fine contralto voice was lost, and she was unable either to look or to act the character of *Amina*. She retrieved this failure, however, by her subsequent performance of the gipsy *Azucena*, in the "Trovatore"—a magnificent display of vocal execution, accompanied with considerable tragic power.

Mdle. Piccolomini made her first appearance on the 24th of May in the character of *Violetta*, in "La Traviata;" and from that time to the very last night of the season she almost monopolised the public attention and admiration. It is needless again to describe a series of triumphs which are fresh in the memory of every one. Her range of characters was very limited. In addition to the part above mentioned, she appeared only as *Maria*, in the "Figlia del Reggimento," and *Norina*, in "Don Pasquale;" but it has been in the "Traviata" that she has roused the enthusiasm of the public to its very highest pitch—a pitch, indeed, which has never been equalled since the memorable season when Jenny Lind first appeared on the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre. It is to her own merits alone that she owes this reception—not to those of the opera, which certainly does not rank high either as a drama or as a musical work. But she possesses a native loveliness and grace—an intelligence, spirit, and feeling—an engaging sweetness and simplicity—which even the sternest critic finds it impossible to resist. As an artist she has much to learn; but she has youth and time for study; and we hope next season to see her with undiminished charms, and with powers strengthened and matured by cultivation.

In regard to the third great *prima donna* of the season, Johanna Wagner, we have little to add to the details already given of her performances. It is certain that she has in some measure disappointed the highly-raised expectations of the public; but it is equally certain that this has arisen from the circumstances in which she has been placed. She is a great German artist—the greatest, indeed, now on the stage; while, during the whole season, she has been confined to works of the Italian school. This, in a single sentence, is the whole secret of her comparative failure; and we trust that, another season, she will be enabled to do justice to her own powers by appearing in some of the great lyrical dramas of her own country.

To the ballet—for which Her Majesty's Theatre has so long been famous—the lessee has paid due attention. He has brought forward several dancers of a high order, with the charming Rosati at their head; and "Le Corsaire," in particular, has been produced with a splendour which could not be surpassed in any theatre in Europe.

Mr. Lumley, in short, has revived Her Majesty's Theatre in all its pristine magnificence; and his success has been commensurate with his exertions; for his house has been, as much as ever it was, the great centre of fashionable attraction.

ASTLEY'S THEATRE.—The production of "Richard the Third," in Cibber's version, at this theatre, on Monday, is a noteworthy event in the history of the drama. To the usual scenic illustrations are of course added the equestrian, and the latter form the new and striking points of the revival. The tragedy is reduced to three acts, and the incidents of Bosworth Field are selected for spectacular display. The monarch's horse, "White Surrey," becomes here a prominent figure, and dies gallantly under his master in the midst of a terrible combat. The character of the hero is supported by Mr. Holloway, who performs the part in a most judicious manner, wisely avoiding the tendencies to rant with which the dialogue abounds. We are always desirous of commending experiments like the present, because they serve to introduce a poetic spirit among audiences accustomed in general to "inexplicable dumb-show and noise." They are taught to think and feel under the influence of a master-mind; and in this way the great purpose of the drama is effectually promoted. Mr. Cooke's stud of horses are certainly admirable for their training, and the expedients resorted to for their introduction were as ingenious as under the circumstances they were justifiable. There was also a pageant on Richard's accession to the throne, which was excellently contrived, and in its effect not less than magnificent. Of the scenery, decorations, and dresses, we must speak with high praise; nor as to the acting need we be niggard of commendation. Mr. H. Reeves, who played *Richmond*, did well; and Mrs. J. W. Anson, as *Lady Anne*, was highly creditable. There was also a Mrs. Jackson, who supported the widowed Queen of Edward IV. with care and effect. The performance excited immense applause.

A CARDINAL VICTIMISED.—Cardinal Barberini was victimised by an audacious thief the other day, who presented himself as one of the clerks of the Cardinal's lawyer, Signor Borghil, requesting his eminence to send him fifty scudi on account, as he was in want of money and unable to leave the house from his wife's being at the point of death. The Cardinal expressed some surprise at receiving no written communication, but knowing that his lawyer's wife was dangerously ill, he sent the *soi-disant* clerk to his steward to get the money, directing him to return with the steward if he required a more formal order. The thief, perhaps fearing the inquisitorial glances of the steward, preferred making off with the Cardinal's silver forks and spoons, which adorned a table in an adjoining dining-room laid out for his Eminence's repast.—*Letter from Rome, July 28.*

SIR CHARLES NAPIER IN RUSSIA.—Sir Charles Napier intends leaving St. Petersburg shortly, but in the mean time he is the object of a curiosity which proves rather annoying to him sometimes. The other day the old seaman went to Pavlovsk to hear Strauss' music and see the company; but he must soon have perceived that, in proposing to himself to enjoy the rural scene in tranquillity, he had reckoned without his host. No sooner had he arrived than he found himself surrounded by a crowd of gazers, who never left him for one instant: if he began to walk, on walked the crowd; if he sat down in any nook of the garden where he fancied he could be alone, the nook became in a twinkling the most thronged part, and groups gathered thick and dense. Sir Charles tried frequently to escape by changing the locality, but he did not succeed. Dodged from alley to alley by this curiosity so flattering to his vanity, but so annoying to him in his stroll, he fairly fled from the garden, and did not breathe freely again till he found himself a short time after in the train, which rapidly bore him away to St. Petersburg. Even celebrity has its drawbacks, and Sir Charles Napier has experimentally convinced himself of the fact.—*Letter from St. Petersburg, July 28.*

SINGULAR WAGER.—A singular wager, says the *Salut Public* of Lyons, has just been decided here. One of the best swimmers of the city made a bet that he would cross the Rhone on his back, carrying on his stomach a small table, on which should be placed two bottles full of wine, six eggs on a plate, and four glasses. The fall of any one of these objects would involve the loss of the wager. The swimmer, however, crossed the river without displacing one of the articles, and won the bet.

Of 40,000 watches imported during the first six months of the present year, only 219 were valued at more than 10*l*.

HARROW SCHOOL CHAPEL MEMORIAL.

RIAL.—£2800 being now subscribed out of the £4500 which is required to complete the whole building (including the Memorial Aisle) on the more enlarged scale designed by Mr. Scott, it is intended to proceed forthwith with the work.

Those, therefore, who have not already paid in their subscriptions are requested to pay them at their earliest convenience (and it will save much correspondence) into Messrs. Hoare's Bank, 37, Fleet-street, to the credit of the "Harrow School Chapel Memorial Fund."

It is hoped that Harrow men will not be slow to come forward to make up the £700 which is still wanting to complete the building worthily of Harrow, and of the Memorial object which it has in view. Subscriptions may be paid to Messrs. Hoare, as above, or through the Secretary, whose address is subjoined.

The strictest accuracy being desired with respect to the names and particulars of the fallen Harrow officers, with a view to their Commemoration in the new Memorial Aisle, it is earnestly requested that relatives or others will have the goodness themselves to verify and correct the list which has already been published, and of which a copy may be had on application to Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Harrow-on-the-Hill. Such information will be received with thanks by the Secretary.

Gledatons, Skipton, Yorkshire. Hon. Sec.

The following are among the latest Subscriptions.—			
Canterbury, His Grace the Archbishop of ..	£20 0	Clutterbuck, R., Esq. ..	£5 5
Palmerston, Viscount, M.P. ..	25 0	Dawson, Mrs. H. ..	10 0
Holhouse, Marquis of ..	20 0	Fridmore, Sir E., Bart. ..	5 0
Herbert, Rt. Hon. M.P. ..	20 0	Holmes, Sir E., Bart. ..	5 0
Steel, Rev. T. H. (2nd don.) ..	40 0	Brassay, Thomas, Esq. ..	100 0
Steel, Mrs. (2nd don.) ..	15 0	Adams, H. J., Esq. ..	20 0
Brunei, T., Esq. ..	1 1	Gibson, T. C., Esq. ..	5 0
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EXHIBITION of ART TREASURES of the UNITED KINGDOM, to be OPENED at MANCHESTER in MAY, 1857.

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His Royal Highness Prince ALBERT, PRESIDENT.
The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Thomas Fairbairn, Esq., Chairman.
The Mayor of Manchester.
Thomas Assheton, Esq.
William Ashurst, Esq.
General Commissioner—John C. Deane, Esq.
The committee do not propose to acquire a Collection of the choicest and most instructive Works which illustrate the Ancient and Modern Schools of Art. Oil Paintings, Water-Colour Drawings, Engravings; Sculpture in marble and stone; Carvings in ivory and wood; Bronzes, Coins, and Works of Artistic Excellence, in gold, silver, steel, or iron, in glass and earthenware, terra cotta and plaster, will necessarily constitute the main features of the Exhibition.
The Executive Committee respectfully invite communications from possessors of Art Treasures who may feel interested in the success of a scheme which aims at the worthy illustration of the art wealth of the United Kingdom.
From the known catalogues of the resources of the country, thus extended, the committee propose, with the assistance of officers of acknowledged competency, to make such a selection as will enable them to place before the world an Art Exhibition not less valuable to the student from its chronological arrangement, than attractive to the public from its beauty and completeness.
The committee do not desire to elicit from manufacturers specimens of their productions either for competition or sale.
The Exhibition Building will be erected on a site adjoining the Botanic Gardens, distant about two miles from the centre of the city, and quite free from atmospheric impurities. Great consideration has been given to the mode of lighting the halls for the display of pictures and sculpture, and every precaution will be taken to protect the works of art from injury.
In all cases where desired by the owners the committee will insure the art treasures contributed.
There will be railway communication from all parts of England, direct to the Exhibition Building, and contributions will be received from, and returned to their owners free of expense.
Communications may be addressed to the Chairman, 100, Mosley-street, Manchester.—By order of the Executive Committee,
CHARLES H. MURCHIN, Secretary.
Offices of the Exhibition, 100, Mosley-street, Manchester.

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Name in full.....
Residence.....
Occupation.....

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